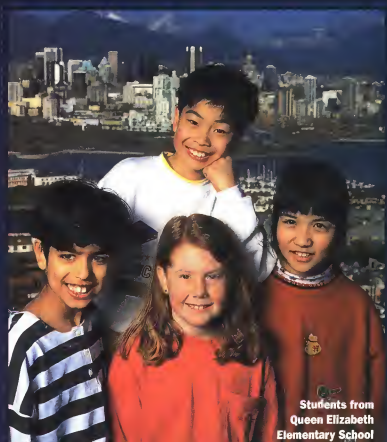


Maclean's

THE LESSONS OF VANCOUVER

**DEBATING
IMMIGRATION**

**WHO?
AND
HOW
MANY?**



Students from
Queen Elizabeth
Elementary School



RADISSON BUSINESS CLASSES

- Free Breakfast
- Free *Globe and Mail*
- Free Fax and Photocopies*
- Free Access Charge for Local and Long Distance Credit Card Calls
- In-Room Coffee Maker
- In-Room Data Port
- Express Check-In and Check-Out

Radisson
HOTELS INTERNATIONAL
1-800-333-3333

Calgary • Regina • Winnipeg • London • Toronto •
Toronto Harbourfront • Toronto Airport • Ottawa •
Montreal • Quebec City • St. John's • Vancouver

NOW THROUGH MARCH 31, 1994.
EARLY TRIPLE AEROPOLY MILES.⁴⁴

[illegible]

CE99248# 2 1284 406 953 404

44. POTTERINGHAM

26 Across the country, record high levels of non-white municipalities are testing Canadians' commitment to the ideals of multiculturalism. In Vancouver, which has become a magnet for Asian immigrants, the changes are so profound that even many who regard themselves as liberal are bound to ask themselves: Is it all happening too quickly?



10 Despite conflicting advice about his February budget, Finance Minister Paul Martin is reviewing a series of possible tax changes that could affect stores, capital gains pensions and deductions for business entertainment.



58 Drawing sheet and snow, 250 members of Washington's elite attended a Canadian embassy reception in honor of Ottawa-based photographer Yusef Karsch. On display were 68 portraits by Karsch, including two new studies of U.S. President Bill Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.



CONTRACTS Subcontracting engine and change of address
 6000 N. CENTRAL AVE. RM. 1000 FORT WORTH, TX 76107

OPENING VOTES



Campbell, Leblond: not apart for long

No more Ms. Lonely

On more than one occasion, Kim Campbell has publicly lamented the lonely role of political life, and the personal sacrifices involved. But it seems that the former prime minister, while claiming to have little time for what she called "le hockey party," was not altogether without company while serving as the country's highest elected official. Only after her party's electoral defeat last October did Campbell go public with her new best, Gregory Leblond (p. 34). But their relationship actually predated the election campaign. Tory pollster Alan Grogan introduced Campbell to Leblond last summer. The Montreal-based medical engineer and inventor—she developed, among other things, a spring-loaded running shoe—was long-since acquainted with Campbell over coffee. Last week, Campbell accepted a four-month teaching job, leaving at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government in Cambridge, Mass. But that, apparently, will not keep Campbell and Leblond apart for long. Campbell told friends last week that when her fellowship expires in May, she plans to move to Montreal to set up house with Leblond. At long last, love?

OUT OF LOS ANGELES

The earthquake that rocked Los Angeles on Jan. 17 appears to have been the most destructive natural disaster in U.S. history—at least 60 dead, 25,000 homeless and more than \$40 billion in property damage. For many Angelenos, who

grew up in Los Angeles, now has 2,000 subscribers, up from 200 when the institute was established three years ago. And not surprisingly, donors have signed up since the earthquake. "It's a little too early to tell, but I do sense we're going to have a very busy



A homeless northquaker nurtures her child in a public drinking fountain: 'see disaster too many' spray."

Sewery says. Still, he acknowledges that many Angelenos will simply stay put. "Southern Californians," Sewery says, with some irony, "are sort of getting used to all this destruction."

A lather over foam

It is enough to drive a beer lover to drink. Last month, Michael Hovland, British trade and industry secretary, announced a sweeping reform of hundreds of government regulations, calling it the "biggest



London pub: on out of 'craven capitalism'

barrier of controls that has taken place in modern times." But when detractors British policymakers got around to considering the far point, they discovered that Hovland had reneged on an election promise to ensure that drinkers receive a full pint of beer when they order one. No change was made to a previous regulation that has allowed barkeepers to count a beer's frothy head as part of the pint. A popular consumer group, the Campaign for Real Ale,

immediately denounced the government's decision as an act of "craven capitalism" in the brewing industry, adding that drinkers are being cheated out of 10 per cent of their beer money every year. Generous barkeepers and full-pint drinkers did get one break, though. With the regulatory reforms, it will no longer be a criminal offense to pour a customer a "long pint"—pouring above the half-pint line in a pint glass. And that's no small beer.

Memories of Manitoba

In his 27 years as a senator, Douglas Everett rarely caused much of a stir. In fact, the Winnipegger was most memorable for his decision six years ago to forgo collecting any salary—saying he didn't need the money. Last month, Everett resigned his seat, vacating the first of seven upper house seats that Prime Minister Jean Chrétien must fill this year due to pending retirements. Five of the seats are currently held by Tories and one by an Independent. The most obvious replacement for Everett is not likely to be nearly as retiring. Senators speculate that Chrétien will name political firebrand and former Manitoba Liberal leader Lester B. Pearson to the position. A longtime admirer of Chrétien,



Canadian, recent seat?

Chrétien, 65, is a logical choice. But her appointment might not make for fireworks in the Liberal caucus. The reason she is so far from power's reach, Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy, in her 1993 autobiography, *Mid One of the Boys*, Chrétien wrote that in their first meeting, she found Axworthy "miserable and arrogant." That impression, she said, has been "wrecked over the years." Look out, Lloyd.

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Stone Diaries*, Carol Shields (2)
2. *Blackstone*, Mickey Spillane (2)
3. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Waller (3)
4. *The Redber Book*, Margaret Atwood (1)
5. *Twelve*, Michael Ondaatje (1)
6. *Myra*, David Shields (1)
7. *Myra*, David Shields (1)
8. *Across the Bridge*, Nina Goldfarb (1)
9. *The Golden Mean*, Neil Gaiman (1)
10. *The Book of Gipsy*, Gordon Keller (1)

1. *Twelve* and *Myra* compiled by David Shields

NONFICTION

1. *Memories*, Peter Elliot (2)
2. *Agony*, David Shields (1)
3. *The Last Book You'll Ever Read*, David Shields (1)
4. *The Hidden Life of Dogs*, Elizabeth Thomas (1)
5. *Which Female Sex?*, David Shields (1)
6. *Fire with Fire*, David Shields (1)
7. *Shakespeare*, David Shields (1)
8. *Black and Blue*, David Shields (1)
9. *Women Who Run with the Wolves*, Clarissa Pinkola Estés (1)
10. *The Drowning Girl*, David Shields (1)

POP MOVIES

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on Jan. 25. (In brackets, number of screens/weeks showing.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Mr. Doubtful</i> (10/17) ... \$502,000 | 6. <i>Crucial</i> (10/17) ... \$252,100 |
| 2. <i>Intermission</i> (17/17) ... \$488,000 | 7. <i>Iron Man</i> (14/17) ... \$244,700 |
| 3. <i>Personal</i> (16/17) ... \$458,000 | 8. <i>Blackboard</i> (16/17) ... \$219,000 |
| 4. <i>The Politics Girl</i> (16/17) ... \$219,000 | 9. <i>Twelve</i> (16/17) ... \$204,000 |
| 5. <i>Scandal</i> (16/17) ... \$204,000 | 10. <i>The House</i> (16/17) ... \$204,000 |

Source: Motion Picture Association of America

PASSAGES

DECEASED A cool with against pop superstar Michael Jackson, 25, by an unidentified 14-year-old boy who had alleged that Jackson sexually abused him, after a settlement between the two parties in Los Angeles. Newspaper reports citing unnamed sources and Jackson, who *Parade* magazine says is worth \$200 million, paid the boy between \$10 million and \$20 million to settle the suit. Meanwhile, in police said they are "proceeding with their criminal investigation into the boy's allegations that, when the boy was 13, Jackson performed various acts with him over a five-month period while they shared a bed at shore. Admitted to the professor, who in part built his career by projecting an image of childlike innocence, acknowledged that the boy's accusations have seriously damaged Jackson's future.



DIED Myron Latta, 69, one of the leading figures in Canada's Security Service, died in 2000 of undisclosed causes, at his home in London, Ont. As head of Canada's Trust for more than a decade, Latta led a trust company industry assault on the power of Canadian banks by introducing innovations such as longer opening hours, daily interest accounts and weekly margin payments.

BARRING From playing basketball in Toronto, *Barry* (p. 34) Johnson, 38, became his inducted with the BIV team, which causes AIDS. An infectious disease government spokesman said the former AIDS supervisor would not be allowed to make a full February planned visit because of a ban on foreign visitors carrying infectious diseases. Johnson and a group of other players set on an international tour of exhibition games against local teams to raise funds to combat AIDS.

DIED Gérard Pelletier, 94, a longtime leader in Canada's resistance movement and the father of Quebec's separatist, Opposition leader Jacques Parizeau, in his Montreal home. During his career, he founded many new unions and laboring firms that, in 1972, he brought together in the giant holding company Solus Inc.

DIED Australian ski star Ulfar Mørre, 35, after a brief career in World Cup downhill competition in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Mørre, World Cup winner in the super giant slalom in 1984, crashed head first into a ditch at more than 100 km/h.

Enjoy now.

And still feel good about it later.

We have some good news. And some good news. The good news is that a new Quaker SunCrisp Granola Bar is a great daytime snack made with things like rolled oats, rolled wheat, almonds, peanuts, sunflower seeds, raisins, and the juice from real fruit. Now for the good news. Because a SunCrisp Granola Bar is made with wholesome things you can trust and is low in fat, it comes absolutely, positively free of regrets. Which means that although it is generally recognized that there is no such thing as a free lunch, there may indeed be a free snack.

Be good to yourself.

ANOTHER VIEW



Undressing the capitalist emperor

BY CHARLES GORDON

It's true once again to try a trick that hasn't been performed in recent memory—suggesting to public that the capitalist system isn't perfect. The trick is easy. We are less than five years past culturally's greatest victory—the complete, utter and object surrender of international communism—and it is, at the very least, as defensible as to be curious about our system's imperfections.

Even to hint at the odd blamish is perfidious. So powerful and confident has the system become, so weak and desensitized its enemies, that the very word "capitalism" a word that was once guaranteed to produce a sneer, is no longer used even by its enemies, whenever they arise.

Even to hint at the odd blamish is perfidious. So powerful and confident has the system become, so weak and desensitized its enemies, that the very word "capitalism" a word that was once guaranteed to produce a sneer, is no longer used even by its enemies, whenever they arise.

It is odd to remember that not too long ago you could raise a pretty good cheer, even in North America, by taking on against the enemies and inequities of capitalism. That not now, even though the inequities and excesses remain. The capitalists have had things pretty much their own way in the United States since the triumph of the Reaganites and the Mulderites in the 1980s. When so the decade closed, snails and Communist governments began tapping, there was no stopping the capitalists. They began conquering the former Communist world with Yeltsin and Bereznev. Kops and they began throwing their weight around, unresisted, in North America. Their critics are in hiding, huddled in small groups in dark corners of places like the House of Commons.

Still, it is overdue for somebody to point out that the emperor has no clothes. Somebody has to say "What a mistake. Maybe capitalism isn't perfect after all." A good time to do that was a few weeks ago when the Toronto Board of Education decided to let the Prom-Cola company buy for \$1.14 million over three years, the exclusive pop and pace vending machine rights in Toronto schools. Some students protested the deal and the Vice-Principal of Ontario intervened sufficiently to

suggest it might take steps to protect students from the commercialization of the schools. But none of that detracted from the most startling aspect of the whole affair namely, Pepsi's conviction that it could buy its way into a monopoly position in the schools. Here, most dramatically, was capitalism looking its teeth.

Should anyone have been surprised? Hardly. Capitalists have bought advertising space on the ice at hockey arenas, on the skirts of professional tennis players, the jockeys of professional ice car drivers. One by one the barriers against commercialism have fallen, the most recent being those around Canada's Olympic athletes, who now skate and ski in front of the cameras in hawk gear and beef. In Ottawa, there is talk of commercial sponsorship of the Ottawa Canal—not just the Waterfalls Festival but the ice skating itself. Why not buy space in the schools?

Why not buy the school? That Pepsi might think that's a little far. Some would welcome such an initiative the same people who see nothing wrong with increasing corporate intrusion into other kids' lives. They have always told us the money would have to come out of our taxes

otherwise. Which is true, in its ironic way: the money the capitalists pump in to money that would not have been necessary if money from government had not been cut back. And the reason the money from government was cut back was criticism from capitalists about how much money government was spending. And the government wasn't even getting exclusive vending machine rights.

The slight flaw in letting Pepsi make its deal with the Toronto Board of Education is the lesson in life it draws for the students that everything is for sale, even education; that everyone has its price, even a school board. It also teaches students a disillusioning lesson about capitalists, that they are stupid enough to pay millions of dollars in school boards simply to keep out other people's vending machines.

A setback in Toronto will not diminish the glow with which the capitalists pursue other money-making ventures. A bit more of the last decade is the more by television networks to turn the private grief at victims of crime, disease and natural disaster into profitable made-for-TV movies. A second feature is the race by commercial sponsors to lock over words of delirium to participate in the sell-out of society.

Within a week of the vicious attack on Nancy Kerrigan, the American figure skater, analysts were issuing estimates on the money that could be made from it. "I bet you Nancy will make \$10 million to \$20 million," one sports marketing expert said. "She's got a great agent, she's got wide appeal and she's occupying adversity, which is the final factor in the equation." One estimate is that Kerrigan's earnings from each advertiser could triple as the result of the attack.

They see imperfections in the system gleam from such a spectacle. At the same time, however, they have no illusions: private, in employment is high and the system creates no jobs. And who gets the blame for that? High taxes. The deficit. Government.

Well, sure, government has been so hell, in fact, government has been mostly trying to do parts all right—but not wide appeal and she's occupying adversity, which is the final factor in the equation. One estimate is that Kerrigan's earnings from each advertiser could triple as the result of the attack.

Well, sure, government has been so hell, in fact, government has been mostly trying to do parts all right—but not wide appeal and she's occupying adversity, which is the final factor in the equation. One estimate is that Kerrigan's earnings from each advertiser could triple as the result of the attack.

Well, sure, government has been so hell, in fact, government has been mostly trying to do parts all right—but not wide appeal and she's occupying adversity, which is the final factor in the equation. One estimate is that Kerrigan's earnings from each advertiser could triple as the result of the attack.

THE TAX AGENDA

PAUL MARTIN PREPARES THE GROUND FOR A TOUGH FIRST BUDGET



Martin at Toronto pre-budget session: 'People are prepared to expand the tax base'

There were only two so-called ordinary Canadians tucked among the 34 participants in Workshop Four at Toronto's budget consultation conference. They were unemployed and both sought Ottawa to make things easier in the federal deficit.

Both said little—because they said later, they felt overwhelmed by the arguments among the special-interest groups. And both were absolutely horrified when Premier Minister Paul Martin concluded that last week's conference had given him a mandate to raise more tax revenues. "That is a job, an absolute disgrace," said Susan Gluck, a former construction industry executive from Thornhill, Ont. "You ask the average family that has to work four or five months of the year just to pay taxes if they are willing to pay more. It's a crack." Added Derek Wharton, an unemployed Toronto accounting clerk: "People are complaining already. But there were no concrete suggestions to help the deficit except raise taxes."

Such explosive reactions demonstrate the political problems that

Martin faces as he crafts his late February budget. At last pre-budget conference across the nation over the past two weeks, there was widespread agreement that Ottawa must tackle the deficit, reform social programs such as unemployment insurance (UI) and dental plans to assist the 1,985,000 jobless. At the Toronto session, participants almost unanimously endorsed a call by Arthur Krongauz, a former senior bureaucrat who now chairs the Public Policy Forum, for an official employment strategy. That few of the 131 delegates—primarily from unions, big business, small business associations, seniors, youth and social service groups—could agree on specific measures to cut spending, save taxes or reform the social safety net. Tim O'Brien, deputy chief economist at the Bank of Montreal, explained that the participants in his workshop disagreed on almost everything. "We didn't get consensus and, in some cases, we didn't get anti-consensus either," he reported caustically.

The conflicting messages from the four conferences allowed Martin

to have whatever he wanted to hear that Canadians will accept spending cuts and more taxes if Ottawa adheres to strict targets for job creation, economic growth and deficit reduction. In reality, the beleaguered finance minister has little choice. The deficit for the 12 months ending March 31 will be about \$40 billion. The federal debt now surpasses half a trillion dollars—\$504.6 billion—and it increased by almost 10 per cent last year, more than twice the economy's four per cent growth rate. The official unemployment rate is 11.2 per cent, the number of unemployed who are not receiving UI—623,000—is almost tripled since 1989. If Martin wants to fulfil the Liberal campaign promise to foster employment while reducing the size of the deficit, he has to perform a formidable financial juggling act. "The direction was clear," the finance minister insisted. "People are prepared to expand the tax base. People believe that job creation is crucial. They understand the absolute necessity to clean up the nation's finances. This will not be a budget of bliss."

The spending cuts are certain to be controversial. Two weeks ago, Defence Minister David Collette said that Ottawa might be forced to close some of its 61 military bases to reduce its 1995-1996 budget of \$11.7 billion. Although many of those bases are of dubious military value, they are often economic lifelines for small communities. Martin will also probably trim the estimated \$9-billion budget for grants to industry regional development and research. And it is almost certain that he will cut UI benefits. The last now pays out \$1 per cent of insurable earnings, up to the maximum benefit of \$445 a week. Insurers told Martin that this per centage is likely to be scaled back one or even two points. Martin could also freeze the level of insurable earnings.

Those measures would provide a firmer storm of protest—without causing a major dent in the deficit. That leaves Martin in a sticky predicament: he needs to raise more tax revenue, but he does not want to hike Canada's already high personal income tax rates. (Canada's personal income taxes constitute 15.3 per cent of GDP compared with slightly more than 10 per cent of GDP in the United States and Great Britain.) As a result, the finance minister resorted to soothing phrases such as "equity" and "broaden the tax base" at the consultation conferences.

The bottom line, however, is that taxes are likely to rise. Ottawa is considering changes in the following areas:

- A reduction in the tax-free amount that Canadians can contribute to Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs). At present, individuals are limited to 30 per cent of the previous year's income up to a maximum of \$12,500. Although Martin was attracted to such suggestions, Martin's law learned that he is having second thoughts. The reduction would penalize self-employed individuals who do not have corporate pension plans. As well as Toronto economic consultant Margaret Harvey pointed out, RRSPs represent a tax shelter capital pool—\$630 billion in 1993—whereby Ottawa tips for borrowing, and which would come at barely a net population gain. "We want to encourage people to save for their retirement," she told Martin's, "because governments are not going to be able to afford it."

- The abolition of the \$100,000 individual lifetime exemption for capital gains. It is almost certain that Martin will remove this provision—even though it will unfairly affect middle-class taxpayers who might otherwise have taken advantage of the exemption in future years. Many high-income earners have already used up their full allowance.

- The reduction or even the abolition of provisions that allow taxpayers and companies to deduct 30 per cent of the cost of business meals and entertainment. During the recession—which cost \$274 million in lost federal income in 1990, the most recent year for which figures are available—would likely have arisen from many individual taxpayers.

- A new tax on employer paid premiums for health and life insurance benefits. Ottawa estimates that it lost almost \$1 billion in 1991 because it did not tax such benefits. Any change in this area could affect about 7.5 million taxpayers. And it would certainly bring another tax burden on the middle-class.



Wharton in his apartment: 'People are complaining already'

- Eliminating the exemption on the first \$100 of pension income. This provision took \$265 million from federal revenue in 1991.

The problem, of course, is that one person's loophole is another person's financial salvation. If Martin severely puts back the deduction for meals and entertainment expenses, he could badly hurt the struggling restaurant industry. At the Toronto conference, Canadian Federation of Agriculture president Jack Wetton pointed for the attention of the 500,000 lifetime capital gains exemption on the sale of farm property. "They are talking about closing 'tax loopholes,'" he said. Martin's "That there is a very good reason for that exemption: we don't have employer-contributed pension plans. The only thing there from a person point of view is the farmland."

In the face of those looming problems, Martin could only take solace from the fact that the customers don't endorse the Liberal's emphasis on jobs. At the Halifax meeting on Jan. 25, participants called for an overhaul of the \$19-billion unemployment insurance program. At the Montreal conference, Michel Bélanger, chairman of Canadian Pacific Forest Products Ltd., emphasized "We are not talking about cutting social programs to save money, as we were 10 years ago. Now, we are talking about cutting programs to serve people better and more mature." In Toronto, Krongauz called for a comprehensive employment strategy, including decreased government reliance on payroll taxes for overseas and improved training programs. "If markets are simply left to take their course," he warned, "the outlook for long growing inequality in Canadian society."

Krongauz's warning underscores the importance of the Liberal's pre- and the fragile hopes that Canadians have invested in it. Toronto precinct Ronan Chaud, senior economist at Bessy Ltd., cautioned that perhaps Martin could prompt Canadians to make more sacrifices if he produced firm, long-term proposals to balance the books and boost employment. "If these guys are genuine, that may actually be the window of opportunity," he explained. "But, he's up there, if these guys don't deliver, if the budget doesn't meet the need of the market, if they don't show that they are determined to reduce the deficit, you could easily see a vote on the Canadian dollar." The message to Martin was clear: and the consultative cacophony, he must somehow find wisdom—and perhaps miracles.

MURRY JENSEN

Please send my information to:

Two Steps Toward a Healthier Heart
Heart's Health! 1000 St. Lawrence Blvd. #100
Burlington, Ontario L7R 4A6

Name _____

Address _____ City _____

Postal Code _____ Telephone _____

Language preference English ☐ French ☐

Have you or any member of your household been diagnosed with Heart Disease? Yes ☐ No ☐ High blood cholesterol? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have any history of heart disease in your family? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you use drugs? Yes ☐ No ☐ Do you use alcohol? Yes ☐ No ☐

Send no money now. We will send you a FREE Heart Health Kit. We will contact you by mail.

TAKE TWO STEPS TOWARD A HEALTHIER HEART.

Heart Health THE TWO STEP APPROACH FOR YOUR HEART'S HEALTH



February is Heart Month
a good time to nourish your
need about taking care
of your heart. That's why



Becel and the
Heart and Stroke
Foundation have

developed a package

of helpful information

Please send for:

"Two Steps Approach"

Heart's Health!

The first step is a
meal planning guide full of
ways to help make your
diet more heart-healthy.
Step two is an audio
cassette. It will start
you on a walking program
and even help monitor
your progress.

Thanks to an education
grant from the makers
of Becel understanding
how to achieve heart health
has never been easier.



Becel is a registered trademark of Unilever Canada Inc. © 1994 Unilever Canada Inc. All rights reserved. Heart's Health! is a registered trademark of Heart's Health! Inc. All rights reserved. Heart's Health! is a registered trademark of Heart's Health! Inc. All rights reserved.

CANADA

A troubling past

Bhaduria's resignation embarrasses the Liberals

At times, the descriptions of Ontario MP Jagdish Bhaduria sound as though they apply to different people. There is the dedicated teacher who, in the early 1980s, was lauded by colleagues as "superachiever," "champion" and "first but last" with students. There is the skilled political organizer who was lately considered Liberal incarnation as his upscale riding of Markham/Whitchurch/Scarborough in 1988

Last week, that controversial history finally caught up with the Liberal party staff. Bhaduria's resignation from caucus—taken before the CBC challenged his academic credentials—was cited in the climax to a bizarre episode in which he and his now former colleagues in the Liberal party showed signs of insincerity. Last fall, the party made much of Bhaduria's promise to restore "openness and integrity" to Canadian politics.



Bhaduria outside Parliament, threat of violence

and 1989, and who was one of Jean Chrétien's most enthusiastic Ontario organizers during his 1989 leadership campaign. And there is the driven, headstrong, easily angered figure who, over the past 17 years, has issued threats of violence and many unfounded accusations of racism. As a 1990 inquiry under the Ontario Human Rights Code concluded, Bhaduria "has a significant lack of perspective about many things."

But as the party tried its hardest, after criticism of Bhaduria's past became public to sweep the issue under a rug. Similarly, the Liberal promise of "openness and integrity" seems at odds with the recent behavior of its temperamental Affairs Minister Marcel Masse, who was quickly dispatched after spending taxpayers' money—\$473,000 according to the federal press—on a fly in government jet to Toronto and New Orleans to make speeches. Conservative flights would have cost less than \$5,000.

But the Masse trip was a relatively minor embarrassment: the Bhaduria affair causes far more troubling issues. Key Liberals—including Ontario campaign organizer David Smith and Chrétien's campaign chairman, John Ivis—lied during the campaign that Bhaduria wrote two threatening letters in 1988 to school board officials who had failed to promote him. In one, Bhaduria named several board employees and said that "the most satisfying day of my life" would come if a violent mass murderer Marc Lévesque lived them up "against the wall and shot all of you."

But the party did nothing about the issue until the contents of the letters became public. The best explanation that a senior adviser to Chrétien could offer for their inaction was that "we were fairly certain he would lose and the problem would go away." Yet, even after Bhaduria won the Liberals did not act. After Bhaduria apologized to the Conservatives last week, Chrétien declared the case closed. Bhaduria then disappeared from sight while other Liberals suggested that the incident had been overlooked by the media. They changed their tune only after Bhaduria was accused of fabricating



"Let me win
but if I cannot win,
let me be brave
in the attempt."

Special Olympics Athlete Club

Toyota Canada
and its Dealers
are very proud
to sponsor the
1994 Canadian
Special Olympics
Summer Games.

July 13 to 17
Halifax, Nova Scotia

TOYOTA

ENJOY HOME DELIVERY OF MACLEAN'S & SAVE OVER 2/3 OFF THE COVER PRICE!

A personal subscription to Maclean's makes perfect sense because you pay just 77¢ an issue! You benefit from all the news, entertainment and enjoyment of Maclean's, delivered right to your home every week!

ORDER TODAY!

For Faster Service
FAX
1-416-596-2510

Maclean's

JUST 77¢ A WEEK

☒ **Yes! Send me \$2 issues of Maclean's for just \$39.95.**

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Province _____
☐ Please bill me ☐ I prefer to pay now (please add 7% GST)
☐ Cheque ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express
 Card# _____
 Expire / / Signature _____

GST on included. Offer valid only for orders sent to Quebec, add 7% GST.

CLIP & MAIL

SVLER

Maclean's Box 6003 Station A Toronto Ont M2W 2S4

To have a law degree—a charge he denied.

But other actions and statements by Bhadani paint an image of a troubled figure with a convincing penchant for string language. In a 1977 interview with *Maclean's*, the New Delhi-born Bhadani, then a law student, claimed to have bought "quite a few" semi-automatic weapons to protect his family (one uncle killed exactly who he said had attacked and threatened him. Between 1981 and 1983, Bhadani, then a teacher with the Toronto Board of Education, applied unsuccessfully 30 times for promotion, and then filed complaints with the Ontario Human Rights Commission alleging that he was the victim of "systemic" racism. School board officials denied that, saying he had shown questionable judgment. In one interview for the position of vice-principal Bhadani was asked how he thought students should be disciplined. A subsequent report by an independent board of inquiry quoted one school superintendent who said she was "appalled" by the aggressive tone of his answer, although the report does not cite what Bhadani said. The three superintendents at the interview also "expressed surprise over an instance of miscommunication which he conveyed about facilities for wheelchair students." Rather than victimizing him, superintendent George Rivers told the inquiry, the school board overlooked Bhadani's "poor interview performance" and gave him more opportunities because of his desire to provide "wholeheartedly confident." The inquiry's ruling said that Bhadani's "negative attitude cannot be attributed solely to any discrimination that occurred because none did." Bhadani appealed the finding to the Ontario Division Court and lost.

In late 1988, Bhadani wrote the first of the two threatening letters that resulted in his dismissal from his job. He later apologized for his remarks. But a Toronto psychiatrist, Dr. Andrew MacIsaac, told the divisional court that Bhadani told him during an examination that despite the threatening tone of his correspondence, he "believed in the correctness of his analysis and he did not regret the fact that he had made the statement." Still, MacIsaac testified that Bhadani "is not going to hurt anyone physically."

None of these actions by Bhadani legally bar him from holding office. But when they went to the polls on Oct. 26, few of the riding's 103,600 eligible voters could have known about the Liberal candidate's controversial past. The party's own 1993 campaign media guide described Bhadani as "a management consultant and president of his own firm"—without even mentioning his back ground as a teacher. Liberals now say that they have done all they can—and that it is Bhadani's right to stay on as an independent MP in this election, however, does not obscure the Liberals of the fact that, knowing so much about the problems of their designated candidate, they told voters so little.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH and
CARY FISHER in Ottawa

AN ANNUAL GUIDE TO RRSPs

PORTFOLIO

PART TWO



Maintaining and increasing the value of your RRSP and pension

THE MAGIC OF INVESTING EARLY

Starting your RRSP savings plan early in your working career is critical. To understand exactly how critical, compare the returns of Investor A, who contributes \$2,000 per year into her RRSP from age 19 to age 26, to those of Investor B, who contributes \$2,000 per year into his plan for 39 years—from age 27 to age 65.

Assuming that both investors earn 10% compounded annually, Investor A's \$16,000 contribution will earn \$1,018,160 by the time she's 65. Investor B's \$78,000 contribution, in marked contrast, earns considerably

less—\$805,185. Investor A's eight-year jump-start enables her to increase her contribution 64-fold, while Investor B's delayed start enables his contribution to only multiply tenfold.

Many consultants now suggest that if your working children (age 18 or over) are struggling financially and you're not, consider giving them money for their RRSPs, based on their contribution limit or as an excess contribution. They'll reap the long-term financial benefits of that early start, suggests David Hannaford, a principal at Acumen Financial Planning in Montreal, and in the short-term, they can claim the deduction against their earned income.

ASSET ALLOCATION THAT WORKS. AND WORKS. AND WORKS.

DYNAMIC PARTNERS FUND



1 YEAR
43.5%

5 YEAR
26.1%

3 YEAR
23.0%

Most investors acknowledge that asset allocation is the key to long-term growth. That's why you should consider *Dynamic Partners Fund* for your RRSP contribution. *Dynamic Partners Fund* pension-style management has made it the top performing Asset Allocation fund for the one and three year periods.*

For the full story about *Dynamic Partners Fund*, speak with your investment advisor today, or call toll free 1-800-268-8186.



DYNAMIC
• MUTUAL FUNDS •

*Source: Financial Post, December 18, 2003. Results for period ending November 30, 2003. All performance numbers are historical, annualized compound total returns, assuming reinvestment of distributions, and are not intended to represent the performance of any particular fund or investment. Past performance may be an indication of future results. Use value and investment information with discretion. Important information about this fund and fund is contained in its simplified prospectus. Obtain a copy from your investment advisor or Dynamic Fund Management and read it carefully before investing.

Tax-planning to make your RRSP work harder for you

Don't wait to the last minute to invest

If you can possibly afford it, don't wait until March 1, 1995 to make your 1994 RRSP contribution, carefully choose your investment vehicle in advance, and contribute for 1994 as early as possible in 1994. Giving your money up to 14 extra months

to earn tax-sheltered interest in an RRSP could literally pay off in thousands of dollars. An annual \$1,000 RRSP contribution for the previous tax year on the deadline date will provide you with \$63,000 within 20 years, assuming a 10% annual return. That's nothing to sneeze at, of course. But if you contribute \$1,000 for the current year every January 2 for 20 years instead, you'll end up with \$40,385. That's more than \$2,000 extra in your pocket, just for coming up with the money 14 months earlier.

Contribute regularly

If you can't afford to make your full contribution on January 2, "set up disciplined program of monthly or biweekly contributions instead," says the Bank of Nova Scotia's Cliff Prapies.

Many financial institutions are now recognizing consumers' eagerness to meet savings goals by helping them set up such pre-authorized payment plans. Some are even willing to arrange a free regular transfer of funds from one of their competitor's accounts into an RRSP plan. "It's very positive that the government is allowing people to contribute larger amounts to their retirement savings," explains Bob Olshak, general manager

of retirement services at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. "But we found that our customers were concerned about how they could afford the larger contribution. When we told them they could use our RRSP Monthly Savings Plan, they really took advantage of it. Its enrolment has increased significantly within the past year."

If you couldn't afford to maximize your RRSP contributions during the years when you were paying for your children's education or paying off your mortgage, you can now take advantage of today's carry-forward regulations and make up past year's contributions.

Develop a strategy to seek out the best return, then stick to it

In a tax-sheltered environment, even an additional average yield of 2% per year will make a huge difference over the years in the number of dollars your plan will be worth by your retirement. If you put \$1,500 per year into your RRSP annually, for example, it will be worth \$289,000 after 35 years. If you're able to make 10 per cent, you'll earn \$447,000 over the same time period.

Take the time to develop an investment strategy, research what you want to buy, and be patient. "If you best inflation by eight points overall, you're doing well," cautions Glen Torgerson, senior vice-president of marketing for Investors Group. "For the long-term realization of your goals, you're better off staying the course and adding on a regular basis. Those who try to play the market are usually too late for everything."

Reevaluate your RRSP at least

yearly, and preferably quarterly. "I am saddened that many people don't watch their portfolios more closely," says Nilson. "It's an important part of their retirement wealth and it deserves attention."

Leave it to grow

"If you need money, always withdraw from your non-registered investments before you touch your RRSPs," urges Cliff Prapies, assistant general manager, retirement and term deposits for the Bank of Nova Scotia. "Every time you take money out of your RRSP, you are forfeiting all the long-term tax-free income it would have generated for you."

Don't neglect your RRSP in favour of your mortgage

The biggest pitfall facing most of us, unfortunately, is that RRSP-saving years are also the years when we are trying to pay off our houses. If you wait until your house is paid off before you start your RRSP, you'll lose so many years of potential savings that it will be virtually impossible to catch up.

A good compromise is to put your savings into RRSPs, and then apply your income tax refund to your mortgage. You'll make mortgage payments for slightly longer, suggests Peter Campbell, RRSP product manager for the Toronto Dominion Bank, but the compounding effect of undisturbed earnings within your RRSP far those extra years will have a huge effect on the end value of your RRSP.

If you're determined to apply all your savings to your mortgage, at least put your income tax refund into your RRSP. "Your refund usually arrives in



the summer," points out Wendy Brennen, senior product manager of retail deposits at National Trust. "If you slip it into your RRSP before you have a chance to spend it, you'll be that much further ahead by the end of the year."

Diversify

Your asset mix—how much you allocate to stocks, bonds, mortgages and so on—is the most critical decision you can make. It alone accounts for up to 50% of an investor's return over a long period of time. Your RRSP portfolio should include fixed income investments (including term deposits, GICs, bonds and/or mortgage funds) as well as long-term and short-term growth investments (equities). After all, even the professionals make mistakes in timing upcoming inflations, deflations, recessions, market swings or interest changes.

The younger you are, the more equity-based investments you should have in your portfolio. These can be more volatile than debt instruments in the short term, but equities are a proven inflation hedge over the long term. Your account should gradually switch toward fixed income investments the closer you get to retirement. Many experts feel you should never eliminate growth investments entirely, though. Even once you retire, you have years of spending to plan for.

Age isn't the only factor you need to weigh when determining the asset mix that's right for you. You need to also consider your risk tolerance, your need for liquidity, your level of income, your other assets, your exposure to tax, as well as your personal circumstances. Rebalance your portfolio once or twice a year to reflect the asset allocation you're aiming for.

Many experts suggest that you keep your income-earning investments inside your RRSP, where they aren't taxed, and your growth investments, which are eligible for capital gains and dividend income, outside your RRSP.

where they enjoy preferential tax treatment. But that's not as simple for most investors, who can't afford to accumulate investments after recommitting their RRSP contribution. "If your savings capacity is limited and you're investing for the long term, it's better to invest in some higher-yield equity funds as well as in debt instruments, to maximize your return," suggests Peter Campbell, Toronto Dominion Bank's product manager of RRSPs.

PLANNING TOOLS TO HELP YOU OUT

Virtually every major financial institution, mutual funds representative or broker, has tools available to help you plan your investment portfolio and calculate the long-term values of your RRSP, RRRF, the long-term and short-term growth investments (equities). After all, even the professionals make mistakes in timing upcoming inflations, deflations, recessions, market swings or interest changes.

For instance, asks you six critical questions and then recommends a portfolio mix of savings, mutual funds and income investments tailored to your needs.

Software packages available on the market include Success, PowerMath, and Retiring. The latter is available by sending in the coupon at the back of Gordon Pope's book *Retiring Wisely*, available in bookstores.

Is your company taking care of you?

If your company has no pension plan, a group RRSP at your place of work can be an excellent and far more flexible alternative. You don't have to worry about whether you've vested, and you can take your retirement plan with you wherever you go. If you make your RRSP contribution from every paycheck, you're making regular contributions by definition, which is one of the most important strategies around for maximizing your RRSP. Furthermore, companies can sometimes negotiate discounts on trustee and administration fees.

"We've seen a real trend toward group RRSPs," says Blake Golding, vice-president of national sales for

AGF Management Inc. "Approximately 64% of the \$200 billion RRSP market is in group RRSPs, and that number will grow, because many companies aren't interested in dealing with the regulatory issues and administration of defined benefit plans."

Encourage your company or association to work directly with your financial institution or a mutual funds firm, which will give you easy access to an entire funds family through payroll deduction. Your company might even be willing to match employee contributions to group plans with contributions of their own.

Because your employer can get permission from the district tax office to reduce your withholding tax at source, a group RRSP can also enable you to enjoy your RRSP tax saving on every paycheck. If you contribute \$100/month, for instance, the amount of tax withheld at source could be \$40, which means you are only paying \$60 for \$100 RRSP contribution.

Retirement payout options

There are so many options available when it's time to convert your RRSP into retirement income, says Bob Goss, general manager of retirement services at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, that your most important requirement is "personal, knowledgeable service, provided by representatives who understand your specific needs."

For most Canadians, there are only two viable alternatives. By the end of the year in which you turn 71, you have to roll your RRSP into either an annuity or a RRIF.

Annuities are fixed monthly payments purchased with RRSP money from a life insurance company. They're like a pension plan that lasts for the rest of your life. Most provide the security of a fixed monthly income over a guaranteed period of time, usually for as long as you live. You can structure yours to provide your surviving spouse with an income as well, and then provide a death benefit — im-

portant if your spouse is considerably younger than you or you want to leave an estate. If interest rates are high, you can lock in a relatively high return by buying an annuity with some of your RRSP funds. In most cases, you are "locked in." Once you buy an annuity, it's usually irrevocable.

If you choose to buy a RRIF instead, you can invest part or all of your RRSP investments into as wide a range of eligible vehicles as were available for your RRSP. Your RRIF continues to compound tax-free, so you can defer tax on its income as long as the money stays inside it. You can also invest part or all of your RRIF into an annuity, if a qualified income stream still applies to you, according to Paul Delaney, president of F. Delaney & Associates retirement income specialists. "Being able to buy a RRIF that resembles an annuity has eliminated the need for an annuity in many

cases," he says.

You are required to take out a minimum payment from your RRIF every year. Until 1993 you had to withdraw the entire contents of your RRIF by the time you were 80; though if you died before then, your spouse could continue to draw from it until he or she was 80.

But that rule changed effective for 1993, says Delaney. Now you have to take a higher minimum payout out between ages 71 and 79 inclusive, but you can extend the payout period beyond age 80.

The new formula to calculate the minimum amount you have to take out of your RRIF is based on having to take out a sum based on a flat percentage of the amount in your RRIF, rather than a fraction based on the difference between your age and age 80.

What it comes down to, explains Delaney, is that "fully 40% more will

have to come off the total withdrawal of every 71-year-old's RRIF under these new rules. The tradeoff is that the new percentages are lower than the old mandatory withdrawals from age 78 on, and you are entitled to extend your payout time beyond age 80."

If you're under 78, he warns, he says, that the company you have your RRIF with might honor the existing contract you have — unless you request that they modify your withdrawal limit according to the new rules. If your spouse is younger than you, you can have the RRIF payout on his or her age, and still be subject to the old withdrawal rules, until your spouse reaches 71.

Now a third option has appeared on the horizon: most Canadians with locked-in RRSP funds are entitled to invest in LIFs (Life Income Funds) as well.

Available in Quebec and Ontario and approved in several other provinces,

CAN YOU AFFORD TO RETIRE EARLY?

Last year a 1992 Towers Perrin survey found that most Canadians expect to retire before age 65, and that 75% of working Canadians believe their standard of living after retirement will be the same or better than it was before retirement.

The problem is, the same Towers Perrin study also found that 75% of people surveyed are doing little or no financial planning for life after their working world ends. More than 75% of those surveyed thought they weren't receiving enough help from their employer to plan for retirement, but half were saving less than \$2,000 annually, including contributions to their employer's pension plan. That's far too little to retire on comfortably.

The problem, suggests Cliff Prupas, assistant general manager, retirement and term deposits for the Bank of Nova Scotia, is that "Canadians may have a high recognition factor for RRSPs, but they have a high procrastination factor as well." In general, if you have no debts and are no longer paying into a benefits plan, you only need 20% of your pre-retirement income once you stop working.

But you may well need more than that in the early years of your retirement, when you're still healthy enough to enjoy travel and expensive hobbies. And you're likely to live longer than your parents and will therefore need more income than they did.

You certainly can't count on lifetime income and an indexed pension plan from your employer. The days of huge profits on home equity are probably over. And dreams of if you're counting on CPP or any other government pension plan.

For a lifetime pension of \$50,000 per year at age 65, you need to save at least \$2,400 annually (\$200 per month) from age 25 on, assuming you can get 7% on your money if you wait until age 35 to start, you'll need to save \$5,000 per year (\$416.66 per month) till you're 65.

As for retiring at age 55, "you would have to save 15-20% of your gross income almost from the very day you start working, and that's assuming you entered the job market in your 20s," suggests Vancouver's James Rogers, who specializes in financial advice for seniors.

LIFs, explains Delaney, are a good alternative to the annuities that most Canadians were previously required to buy with the proceeds of their locked-in pension plans.

Many Canadians who leave their jobs are unable to take their pensions with them to their new employer's pen-

sion plan. Instead, the money is transferred to a locked-in RRSP for a Life Income Rollover Account, in Quebec, which must be rolled into an annuity when they retire.

The new legislation entitles you to roll part or all of such locked-in RRSPs or LIRAs, into a LIF you can invest in as

wide a range of investment products in your LIF as you can in an RRSP. And like a RRSP, you can make minimum withdrawals from your LIF. There's also a maximum withdrawal limit, to ensure that your pension money will stay sound for your lifetime. ■

Written by Helen Kell & Suzanne Hudson-Jacobson

RRSP STRATEGIES FOR EVERY STAGE OF YOUR LIFE

Your RRSP strategy will and should change as you age. At some times in your life, for instance, it will be easier to make larger contributions; at other times, you may be willing to make more aggressive investments. Whatever stage you are at, it's important to try to do the best you can. The following suggestions were compiled with the assistance of the Bank of Montreal's RRSP Planning Guide available at any Branch.

Mid 20s to Early 30s

You are likely just starting your career and marriage, so your income may not be that high. Furthermore, expenses are likely to be relatively high; you may need to save for a holiday and/or a new car, for instance. Nonetheless, your monthly expenses may not yet include costly items such as a mortgage or children's costs. So this is a good time to start making an annual RRSP contribution. The more you contribute now, the better off you will be in future.

If you find it impossible to come up with the money all at once, consider contributing to your RRSP throughout the year. Not only will you establish good savings habits, you will also benefit from the extra income.

Borrowing to make your RRSP contribution can also be a good way to start your RRSP. If you receive a tax refund, you can use it to pay down your loan.

At this stage, you may want to consider investing in secure term investments, such as term deposits.

Mid 30s to Early 40s

These are expensive years. Many of you have married and are raising a family. Most working Canadians, including those who have chosen to stay single, have purchased a home and started to make plans for the future. So you may feel you can't afford to contribute to an RRSP. Nonetheless, it's more important than ever to start your RRSP now or continue with your RRSP savings program if you want to reach a comfortable retirement.

This is a good time to diversify your RRSP portfolio with a mix of secure term investments and mutual funds that offer the potential for higher returns. Contributing the same amount every month to a mutual fund enables you to take advantage of dollar cost averaging. When the price drops, your regular contribution buys a greater number of units, which lowers the average cost per unit.

Mid 40s to Early 50s

As your children get older, your mortgage gets paid down, and your career begins to reach its peak earning years. You may find yourself in the best financial shape so far to take advantage of this situation, and contribute as much as you can to your RRSP. As routine expenses such as your mortgage are paid off or decreased, you can increase your RRSP contribution. You can also make larger lump sum contributions early in the year, which will give you tax-sheltered income the benefit of more time to compound.

Your age can be a good indicator of how much of your RRSP portfolio should be held in secure, fixed-income investments. After you reach 50, you should start holding at least 50% of your RRSP portfolio in term

investments or mutual funds designed to provide high income with low risk.

Assuming that you're a knowledgeable investor interested in actively managing your own RRSP - and that you have at least \$25,000 in RRSP and can assume some risk - this is also a good time to consider a self-directed RRSP. A self-directed RRSP is one of the best ways for you to diversify your portfolio because it gives you access to a wider variety of investment options. You can choose to invest in stocks, government bonds, real estate, foreign securities, even your own mortgage. If you contribute securities you already own, such as Canada Savings Bonds, into a self-directed RRSP, you will shelter the income from taxes.

Mid 50s to Late 60s

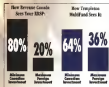
You are probably in your peak earning years, and you may have significantly lower living expenses for the first time in your working life. These are the years when your children have left home and your mortgage has been paid off. You may have even sold the family home and moved to more modest quarters. Now is the time to fine-tune your RRSP while still maximizing your annual contributions. If you haven't already done so, take advantage of the carryforward rules to make up some of the RRSP contribution limit you had to forgo in previous years. Check that your mix of secure and growth investments will secure a comfortable retirement.

You may also want to consider how you're going to turn your RRSP into retirement income. Start investigating the many options for turning your RRSP dollars into your source of a comfortable retirement.

SHE KNOWS WHAT SHE WANTS:

An RRSP that maximizes foreign investment content.

If you share her interest in maximizing the RRSP foreign investment exposure, discover the features of a Templeton Multifund RRSP. Instead of restricting the foreign investment portion to 20%, a Templeton Multifund RRSP elevates it to 36%, to take greater advantage of global market growth opportunities. For more complete information, send the coupon today.



For information, please send me a prospectus for the Templeton Multifund RRSP.

Name

Address

City

Prov. Postal Code

TEL (Home)

Work

My investment adviser is

Demographic Data

What is your occupation?

What is your income?

What is your age?

What is your sex?

Important information about Templeton funds is contained in their respective simplified prospectuses. Obtain a copy from your financial adviser or from Templeton Management Limited and read it carefully before investing. Look under the name of the investment where you desire.



Templeton

MULTIFUND RRSP

"We Wanted To Diversify Our RRSP Internationally – But Without All The Risk."

Ask Your Investment Advisor About Fidelity Global Bond Fund



"We need to make the most of our RRSP—our advisor recommended Fidelity's new Global Bond Fund."

Fidelity Global Bond Fund

- Newest Fidelity Fund
- Foreign Currency For Higher Yields
- Fully RRSP Eligible

With interest rates declining in many markets, more investors than ever are looking elsewhere for attractive fixed-income investment opportunities. Now Fidelity Investments gives you a way to take advantage of worldwide currency markets with Fidelity Global Bond Fund.

Global Bond, Fidelity's newest fund, invests in domestic and foreign currency bonds of Canadian governments, corporations and supernationals such as the World Bank. This means you can benefit from global currency exposure for higher yields and long-term capital growth potential—all in an investment that's 100% RRSP eligible. Consider Fidelity Global Bond Fund for your RRSP this year.

Talk With Your Investment Advisor or Call 24 Hours

1-800-668-6118 Ext. 10



Investment information about Fidelity's mutual funds, including information about purchase options and applicable sales and transfer charges, are contained in the simplified prospectus. Please obtain a copy from your investment advisor and read it carefully before investing. The fund's value of investment and your investment return will fluctuate from year-to-year with market conditions. Fidelity's mutual funds are sold exclusively through securities dealers.

Canada NOTES

DEBATING THE CRUISE

The Blue Quakers, the Reform party and many backbench Liberal MPs urged the federal government to extend a 19-year-old agreement allowing the United States to test cruise missiles over Canada. Those favoring the extension said Ottawa should work co-operatively with Washington; those opposed argued that Canada should not be a testing ground for weapons that could carry nuclear warheads. Several ministers who opposed the cruise tests while in Opposition remained noncommittal, saying that they wanted to hear the views of MPs before the cabinet makes a final decision on the tests, likely this week.

A TAXING DISPUTE

About 5,000 Catholic school supporters staged a rally in a Calgary high school to protest the Alberta government's plan to directly collect all school taxes in the province. A number of Catholic school boards are threatening to take the province to court over the move, which is part of the government's effort to eliminate a \$2.4-billion deficit by 1997.

DUMPING A WITCH

Local MP members in the provincial riding of Miramichi voted to replace Sam Wagar, a self-proclaimed witch, as their candidate in an upcoming by-election. Wagar, who won the nomination by acclamation on Jan. 7, lost the confidence of party officials after they learned he was shaping a deity known as "The Horned God" and had participated in nude rituals. Wagar says he is a victim of religious discrimination.

HIGH-PROFILE ARRESTS

Montreal police charged a prominent lobbyist and his assistant with seven counts of trafficking in heroin and cocaine. Ralph Meyer Kaufman, 49, of the B'nai Zion Congregation, and his daughter, Andor Kaufman, 45, were charged. Kaufman is a former national director of the Canadian Zionist Federation, an anti-Semitic organization of groups that support Israel. Both men were denied bail and will remain in custody until their next court appearance on Feb. 4.

AN UNPOPULAR MISSION

An Angus Reid poll showed that 57 per cent of Canadians favor withdrawing Canada's 2,300 peacekeepers in the former Yugoslavia where their mission ends in April. The poll was released on the eve of a daylong parliamentary debate that failed to reach a consensus on Canada's peacekeeping role in the Balkans.



WILD HORSE ROUNDUP: Ranchers lured by the defunct department used snowmobiles to round up and relocate more than 1,100 wild horses that roam sections of the 1,100 square-mile Canadian Forest Service Buffalo in southern Alberta. While the department said the horses were damaging sensitive meadows and pastures, several conservationists complained that the roundup will traumatize the animals, which have never lived in captivity.

A smoking controversy

The federal and Quebec governments appeared poised to slash cigarette taxes as an attempt to thwart the smuggling and sale of illicit tobacco in Canada—activities that officials say cost federal and provincial treasuries about \$2 billion in tax revenue last year. Ottawa and Quebec are apparently considering a tax break large enough to cut the retail price of a carton of cigarettes in half (to an average \$55) along with better policing to curb smuggling and a publicity campaign to discourage Canadians from buying illegal tobacco. Although the governments of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta strongly oppose reducing tobacco taxes, Premier Jean Charest (Quebec) said the province will not increase use of a product that already kills thousands of Canadians a year. Said David Swenson, senior legal counsel for the Non-Smokers Rights Association (Canada): "The government appears on the verge of making an incredibly stupid decision."

If Ottawa fails to act, Quebec intends to reduce taxes across an cigarette.

Federal and provincial levies now account for almost \$4.50 of the cost of a single package of cigarettes, which results in about \$5.50 across Canada. By comparison, illegal cigarettes sell for just \$3.50 to \$4.40. Open displays of civil disobedience are adding to the pressure on governments. Last week, 75 store owners in St-Esprit, Que., protested by selling cartons of cigarettes for \$25, less than half of the legal value.

Charest's apparent willingness to reduce tobacco taxes outraged health officials and anti-smoking lobbyists across the country. They say any backtracking on cigarette taxes will lead to increased use of a product that already kills thousands of Canadians a year. Said David Swenson, senior legal counsel for the Non-Smokers Rights Association (Canada): "The government appears on the verge of making an incredibly stupid decision."

CONCORDE

Japan's top sumo wrestlers weigh more than 300 pounds, with waists measuring up to 70 inches. In fact, some contend they are responsible for that nation's shortage of space. But with 9,215,430 square kilometres of land, there's no shortage of space here in



The Chrysler Concorde is so spacious, it has even gained the respect of the Japanese.

Canada. Or is the Canadian-built Chrysler Concorde. A luxury sedan that not only

responds to the demands of the average North American family. It responds to the even greater demands of

these not-so-average Japanese

twins. The Concorde's CapriCore 214-hp 24-valve V6 Forward design expands the engine's power, while still providing interior roominess. More than either a Ford Taurus or Honda Accord. A long-wheelbase ensures a smoother ride. And comes equipped with

standard dual air bags, four-wheel disc ABS brakes and side-impact door beams. But talk is cheap. We suggest a visit to your nearest Chrysler dealer for a test drive. Or call us toll-

free at 1-800-361-3700. And get the full story on a sedan that won't have you wrestling for space.



CHRYSLER
Reinventing the Automobile



Lessons Of Vancouver

Immigration raises fundamental questions of identity and values

BY ANDREW PHILLIPS

If the old Canada has a reform and a style, hold those days, it may well be in a lion's den across the land. It is there that veterans, their sons and their daughters have been gathered to sip tea and digest not only the history of the nation but also the old Canada given way to the new. For many immigrants uncomfortable with the changes, the issue is straightforward. Veterans, as one Halifax veteran put it last week, should not be slowed because "tradition is tradition."

These days, though, even tradition isn't what it used to be. The new Canada wears not only igloo caps and hockey sweaters, but suits and smart living. Kung fu and—yes—turbans. In our big cities, and in many small towns as well, the highest levels of multiculturalism ever are rising, and telling our commitment to the ideals of multiculturalism. Poll after poll shows Canadians increasingly hostile to immigration at a time of high unemployment, almost half of those surveyed by Gallup in December said the country should accept fewer immigrants. And the public agreement among the silence parties not to debate the issue almost has vanished. Instead, the loudest voices in the new House of Commons openly question both the wisdom of accepting almost a quarter of a million newcomers a year and Ottawa's two-decade-old policy of officially encouraging them to stress their separate identities rather than their common Canadian citizenship. Last week alone, Reform and Bloc Québécois MPs launched official multiculturalism in harsh language that Parliament has heard for many years.

Because they accept 66 per cent of all immigrants, the country's three biggest

cities—Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver—are being most profoundly reshaped by the newcomers from Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. But if Canada has a history in which its new ethnic identity is being most severely tested, it is surely Vancouver. The city's position as a magnet for Asian newcomers means that change there has been most far-reaching. In typically Canadian fashion, established (mostly white) Vancouverites have for the most part expressed their concerns only in guarded fashion. But the changes are so profound that even many who regard themselves as liberal are bound to ask themselves: Is it all going too quickly? Is the city I know being transformed into something else? Will my children be well served by schools increasingly geared to serving newcomers whose greatest need is simply to learn English?

Until recently, it was virtually impossible to raise these questions publicly without being accused of intolerance, or even racism. But the new Conservative minister in charge of multiculturalism is bound to widen confrontations between Reform MPs who want immigration levels cut drastically, and a radical immigration minister determined to uphold the traditional Liberal openness towards newcomers. Ironically, though, the polarized debate on immigration that seems about to begin will take place in a House that includes more ethnic minorities than ever before—MPs of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Filipino and West Indian heritage. Not to mention a record three native Canadians, who might justly regard all the other 200 MPs as "immigrants."



Developer Jack Lee at President Place, skyline of Vancouver (top); potato chips alone sell space with Korean him chis as atmosphere more reminiscent of Asia (bottom)

BY CHRIS WOOD

Jack Lee has a dilemma. The 42-year-old Vancouver area developer's shiny new \$60-million hotel, shopping and community centre in suburban Richmond, B.C., is almost complete—the word largely by word. Canadian banks can't deliver the \$40-million loan he needs to finish the project, realising there's no citizenship under Canada's controversial immigrant entry rules. The finishing touch on the gleaming glass-and-concrete project will be a fountain near the entrance where, Lee says, water will splash from the open mouth of one fish into that of another. One of the fish will be a carp, a symbol of the Orient, the other a dolphin, representing the West. To Asians, he adds, "water is far money." Lee's quandary: "Which fish should receive it? And which should spit it out?"

The question is on many minds in Canada's fastest-growing city. Even as Vancouver enjoys the economic benefits of record levels of immigration, the city at 1.6 million feels itself straining to accommodate the needs of an increasingly multicultural population. Citizens of longer standing, meanwhile, are asking other questions: at the face of the city changes, whose values will prevail, those of traditional Vancouver—or those of the newcomers? Indeed, in a city where street games like Bhojatan and Bhojatan make a staunchly British

heritage, the visibly changing population prompts an even deeper question: are that cuisines across the nation. As the number of Canadians of non-European origin approaches those of the two so-called founding nations of Canada, who, ultimately, are "we" anyway?

The sensitivity and symbolism of the issue were driven home again last week. After federal Immigration Minister Sergio Marchi announced that refugee claimants will now be allowed to make while awaiting a ruling on their status in Canada—killing a long-held overburdened welfare system—critics immediately charged that the decision would deprive Canadians of jobs. In British Columbia, however, another news item drove home a different economic message. Backed by record immigration of 75,000 people (from both inside and outside Canada) in 1995, British Columbia generated nearly two out of every three new full-time jobs in the rest of the country last year.

Welcome as that news was to Vancouver residents, it did little to ease the stresses that have accompanied a sharp reversal in earlier patterns of immigration from abroad. In contrast to previous decades, most of whom arrived with little money and a humble willingness to accept whatever work was offered, many of those who now come to the city, particularly the roughly one-third of them who arrive from Hong Kong, possess both wealth and high expectations. Both as investors and as consumers,

their growing presence has profoundly visible consequences.

Nowhere is that more evident than in the north Vancouver suburb of Richmond. The clustered commercial cores of Lee's narrow-bordered Premier Plaza complex, both a Silver Star Hotel, due to open in April, and the country's largest Asian food supermarket, which is already doing business. On an obscure, Old Dutch Potato Chips store space, with Korean law firm and runs of green jelly drink, a low-walled wooden bento table of only as well as lobster. Three floors above the shoppers, across Buddhist meat and noodle club is often other foods are arranged to celebrate a 1,000-square-foot lounge, the heart of a continually open time will offer adult education in Asian languages and crafts.

Lee's complex is just the latest addition to Richmond's increasingly Asian-influenced skyline. Immediately to the south of President Plaza sits the Aberdeen Centre, despite its Scottish name, the bustling complex of shops and restaurants is owned by investors from Hong Kong who modified it on similar terms to that centre of capital. "You find very much of home when you go there," observes Joseph Lu, a Hong Kong native who now works for Lee's President Asian Enterprises Inc. To the north of Lee's building stands the Yukon Centre, the first Canadian chain of an international chain of supermarkets and department stores owned by Japan's Wada Group. There, jewelry store owner May Leung served the entirely Asian shoppers beyond her counter once they roared and observed with amazement every "We do not have any television at home."

That Leung would Canadian of European extraction would hardly apply some while Vancouverites. Many led parked aside by the Asian influx. "They make no effort to fit in," complains Elizabeth Campbell, who has lived in Vancouver almost all her life. She was speaking not fearfully of the large, busy families on lower lots, many of them owned by Chinese immigrants. But in the late 1980s began to displace the more modest bourgeoisie with truly tacky-looking. One once defaced the more modest neighborhood of Kerrisdale. Locals promptly dubbed the dwellings "monster houses."

But the resentment plainly has more general applications. At Major Secondary School in the city's west end, guidance counselor William McNulty has witnessed the change over the past 20 years in the once overwhelmingly white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant school body has become more than half Asian. "So far," he says of attempts to foster racial understanding between the old group and the new, "it is a one-way street. Canadians working to understand the newcomers." But McNulty adds, "Canadians do have a culture. There is a case for the Asians showing they want to understand the local culture." A straw poll of one typical office floor at above

town Vancouver, meanwhile, turned up complaints directed at the Asian newcomers from more than half the tenants. Some points resulted from the economic realities of mass new arrivals to the soaring price of real estate, fuelled in part by wealthy immigrants paying top dollar for the city's most desirable properties. "That's why I watered them [in last fall's federal election]," retorted secretary Dean Buchanan. She was attracted, she says, by that party's call for restrictions on immigration.

Some of the harshest criticism at Vancouver's increasingly Asian cast can be heard at a spacious bookshelf, however often a few steps down from West Street at the city's historic Gastown district. Red and black hand-painted letters across a window facing the street identify the office as belonging to the Proulx Institute. "In service to Western



Celebration in old Chinatown; a student and teacher doing an assessment for English skills (left); associative signs up for courses at Asian corporate clients with City Hall prepares the public services in at least six languages

cultural values." The institute's founder, former businessman Jack Cylifors, has written and published a 480-page polemic against Canadian immigration policy called *Stop Abolishing*. "In 20 years," he argues, "we have completely changed who we are and what we believe in." According to Cylifors, who is of Scots origin, Canada's "British culture, which is based on trust," has gone away as an "Asian culture [of] individual greed." Cylifors whose top argument has little influence, insists he is not a racist. "Anything I say is not to me, hatred against anyone," he told *Mirror*, "but only to make doubt at our own unity and stability in accepting our country without any whippers." But history, and the numbers, tell a very different story, one that in both more complex and more reassuring that Cylifors's cruder bipolar perspective. The purely European past that he evokes is a fiction. So

too, is the nationalist notion that Vancouver is on the verge of becoming a transplanted version of Asia's emerging city-states.

As a matter of record, the census of 1881 documented no fewer than 60 countries of origin among the 14,000 people living in Vancouver. Orphaned even then occurred European immigrants from continental Europe, 540 to 560. Successing generations of immigrants have added dozens of additional ethnic flavors in Vancouver's multicultural mix. Until 1912, a prosperous Japanese community sheltered Vancouver's traditional Chinatown, its residents more abjectly tolerated and their property confiscated following the bombing of Fort Fisher (the Canadian government formally apologized in 1988 for the mistreatment).

During the two decades following the Second World War, further immigration added a vigorous Italian community to the city's east end, while the membership of Germans along one downtown street owed to the exiles of "Reichsbürger," Greek, Indo-Pakistani, Portuguese and Filipino communities appeared during the 1960s and 1970s, and by 1990 the children of immigrants maturing for school in Vancouver came from a breathtaking total of 79 countries. Now, a local joke asks what the shortest distance is between Iran and Hong Kong. Answer: Lee's Gate Bridge, which links North Vancouver, lapped by the city's location as downtown and old Chinatown. "Vancouver has always been a seaport," observes city councillor Jennifer Clarke. "It has always attracted waves of immigrants from anywhere,

and it has always been enriched by them."

For that matter, Vancouver's Chinese are scarcely less diverse in outlook than the rest of the city's population. Many families trace their Canadian roots back more than a century to the Kamikillo Gold Rush or the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway— which drew thousands of Chinese immigrants to the young country as prospectors and laborers. Another wave of newcomers fled the Communist takeover of mainland China in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Still more arrived in the 1960s—many with professional qualifications. The latest group of

Chinese immigrants built mainly from Hong Kong, but many also came from Taiwan, Vietnam and elsewhere along the southeast Asian rim. "People like my parents," observes Sung Wong, the 32-year-old founder of a successful marketing agency whose parents came to Canada in the early 1960s, "continue to work as Chinese-English bilinguals. All their friends are Chinese. There is a tremendous amount of ethnicistic camaraderie." But of himself, Wong adds: "I was educated and socialized in Western society."

At the same time, foreign immigration to Vancouver continues to be outweighed by migration from elsewhere in Canada. In 1993, the 41,000 immigrants who came to British Columbia from east of the Rockies outnumbered newcomers from other countries by nearly 20 per cent. Still, the 85,000 people who came to British Columbia from

Bridging the gap

British Columbia's lieutenant-governor, 70-year-old David See-Chai Lam, is one of Canada's most successful local grants. He, his wife Dorothy, and their three daughters (all Hong Kongers) have lived in Vancouver since they first came out as a family in real estate, became a leading philanthropist—and in 1984 was named the Queen's representative in the province. As lieutenant-governor, Lam has



been on a mission to increase understanding between established Canadians and new arrivals. "We quite natural for people to feel uncomfortable with different people," he says. "Such acts take us gradually get used to the changes." Lam has established Canadian that they should not be too proud of Canada's reputation as a tolerant country. "Tolerance is a sign of superior world," he says.

"It's the way we live, but I don't hold my breath." Lam says he would like Canada to celebrate its multiculturalism, not just put up with it.

Lam is even tougher on the new arrivals. He has little patience for complaints about minor incidents of discrimination. "Don't talk to me about the Chinese," he says loudly. "The Chinese race is one of the most discriminatory in the world. I say to them, 'Do you think you will live to see the day when one of the producers in China, or any of the countries in Asia, there will be a third, blue-eyed government?' And he speaks against the common practice among elderly Chinese-Canadians of hating their bodies sent back to China for burial. "I tell them to go out and buy a burial plot in Vancouver," he says. "That's what they'll be really counted in Canada."

In his quest to eliminate cultural misunderstandings, Lam worries about a new problem that he fears could create antagonisms. He says that children who, following Canadian custom, go door-to-door selling things like Girl Guide cookies or collecting donations for school projects are being kept in the doors of Chinese homes. "Chinese people think that if someone comes to their door and asks for money, they are a beggar and they send them away," he says. Lam is trying to get out the word to new immigrants that they will see unknownly offending the poor girls—and their parents. Still, Lam says his greatest contribution has been as a symbol of change. "British Columbia has a long, long history of discrimination," he says. "To have someone of the Chinese race now occupying the most important residence that says a lot." To both sides.

BRUNDA DALGLISH



outside Canada last year, three-quarters of them from Asia and most of them settling in the lower mainland, were hardly insignificant. It is arguable that Vancouver has already changed markedly and will change still more. According to *Street View*, the author of a historical atlas of Vancouver published in 1990, residents of British heritage made up a majority of the city's population as recently as 1965. But in the most recent census, in 1991, barely 24 per cent acknowledged British heritage. They were substantially outnumbered by the nearly 30 per cent of Vancouver who said ancestors they were of Asian origin—with fully 22 per cent saying they were ethnically Chinese.

The pronounced shift in Vancouver's ethnic centre of gravity has created new strains on civic institutions as well as striking changes in what constitutes business as usual in Canada's third-largest city. It is not just that white business executives are sagging off for classes in Asian corporate etiquette at the downtown campus of Simon Fraser University, or that statuettes are hip Vancouverians can negotiate his or her way through lunch using chopsticks. At City Hall, public offices are now routinely prepared in at least five languages in addition to English: Cantonese, Punjabi, Vietnamese, Spanish and French. "If I don't get it, I'll get it," declares Philip Owen, a former councillor who now election as mayor last November, "somebody is going to be reprimanded." And since October, 1992, the city's 311 emergency line has been equipped to respond to calls for help in as many as seven major minority languages, thanks to a computer link to a contact-via-network of translators.

There is no identifying signs—in any language—outside the heavily insured, cream-colored stucco building just south of False Creek where a special joint squad of Vancouver city police, RCMP and officers from other nearby municipalities are grappling with a different challenge. According to Neil Set, Andy Nimmo, commanding officer of the Asian Gang Squad, armed to wit the tens of thousands of low-shedding immigrants who have come to Canada from various Asian hot spots over the decades is a mix but potent mix of seniority and youngsters. Their victims, even occasionally, have been officers in their own community. Asian businessmen who became targets for extortion, shopkeepers and restaurateurs shaken down for protection money, people studying in Canada who could easily be recruited into drug-dealing or other offences in their home country, however, the young white police forces focused most of their efforts on serving and protecting the Caucasian majority.

That began to change in 1990 after a sweeping review of police policy. It uncovered a creeping lack of confidence among many Asians in the ability of the police to protect victims and witnesses who reported crimes—fueled by a disproportionate loss of violence reprisals from the Kien of the Red Moon Jax, a shadowy Chinese group whose name means Big Circle Buns. "Without support from victims and witnesses," Nimmo says, "there is nothing we can do." Still, he was forced to acknowledge, "their time is real."

Last June, Nimmo secured funding for a counter-strike. He doubled the number of Chinese officers on his 280-member squad to six and in October put into service a Cantonese-language hotline for crime tips. Those

and other measures have already produced some success. "We are hearing from more people than we used to," observes Nimmo, who points to a 35-per-cent jump in arrests during 1993. In one, the victim himself went to police headquarters to help Nimmo's unit serve as a tortoise who had extracted as much as \$500,000 from students in the Vancouver area.

The last four years have seen Vancouver's schools steadily transform their approach to the children of immigrant families. In place of one overworked English-as-a-second-language (ESL) teacher, contrasted to being away in a thick-Glasgow room at the Vancouver school board main office, the Oak Ridge Reception and Orientation Centre now greets newcomers to the city who register their children for public schools. There, a multilingual staff of 30 puts prospective students and their families through a painstaking series of assessments designed not only to grade a child's grasp of English, but also to prepare youngsters for classrooms that may be very different from the ones they have left. "Many Asian students are used to rote learning," observes the centre's director, Catherine Eddy. "And they come into a class where they are supposed to break up



AP/WIDE



into groups and do problem solving." For many, she adds, "that's foreign, this is weird."

One measure of the distance that Vancouver has travelled towards smoothing relations between its old and new residents can be found in the local and locally owned precincts of Kerrisdale and South Shaughnessy. In late 1992, the neighbourhoods were at the epicentre of heated debate over the right of new purchasers to race-motoring homes and replace them with much larger dwellings that frequently straddle established residential plots and old places. In a district where many longstanding homeowners are full gardeners, it did not help that some buyers felled fallow trees in order to accommodate the ambitious scale of the new homes, and replaced shrubs and bushes with multiple parking spaces. "It is the harassment that spurs me," Kerrisdale resident Campbell complains of many of the new buildings. "There were old houses here before, landscaped beautifully. Now, it looks like a newer set." At the same time, the owners of the offending houses, many—although by no

Teacher and pupils at Sikh school in suburban Vancouver; read history article in 'newspaper home' in Kerrisdale (left); Chinese immigrants come home; residents complain that new immigrants do not fit in to communities

means all—of them newly arrived immigrants from Hong Kong, insisted that they had not come seeking money and had a clear right to do so they wished with their property.

A series of emotional public hearings during early 1993 led to a compromise. In exchange for permission to build houses larger than any allowed elsewhere in Vancouver, City Hall now insists that builders of new houses take into account the style of the dwellings on either side. "The houses that are being produced now," says council member Clarke, who actively resisted the enforcement of larger, boxy structures into her South Shaughnessy neighbourhood, "look just great. It seems to be working."

At the same time, even many of those who express discomfort with some aspects of immigration's impact on Vancouver concede that it is largely responsible for the city's buoyant economy. Businessman John Walker, for one, complains that the need to provide ESL instruction to nearly half of Vancouver's 16,000 public school students has helped it draw up its losses. "But in some ways," he is so acknowledges, "you cannot knock immigration." It keeps the economy going, especially construction. Indeed, construction workers in British Columbia are enjoying good times unparalleled anywhere else in the country.

Much of that activity is visible along the north shore of False Creek. There, a company controlled by Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-Sing is slowly transforming the former site

of Vancouver's Expo 86 into what will eventually be 204 acres of parks, high-rise condominiums, offices and public services, including a community centre anchored by a roundhouse where the first steam locomotive to cross the country on the Canadian Pacific Railway now sits in silent and imposing retirement. With eight buildings completed and construction slated to begin on five more later this year, Concord Pacific Place is the largest real-estate development under way in the country.

But if the money that is fueling the activity along False Creek comes largely from the Orient, the development's Hong Kong boss presides. David Terry, the 35-year-old son of a junior partner in the \$3-billion project, bristles at the suggestion that the dominant culture is anything but Canadian. "It is not our vision," he says. "We are a Canadian citizen, told Michael. "It is Vancouver's vision. It is Vancouver's taste." To bolster that claim, Concord Pacific points to more than



AP/WIDE

200 public meetings it conducted to ensure that its plans had support from Vancouver's residents.

In less visible ways, many other Vancouver businesses plainly hope to share the prosperity that the city's Asian connection has brought in its builders. The vintage trade catalogues, business letters, advertising notices, modern and handcrafted and its increasing closer connections between Canada and the Orient member sell over a dozen. And the Vancouver Stock Exchange announced in December that it plans to establish an Asian Board that it hopes will attract

Taiwanese and Hong Kong-based companies with operations in housing, retail and Chinese economic expansion under various and bylaws to remain. Although immigration and race do not show up as concerns in the letters from contributors that reach Clarke's desk, taken do. And they are being drawn up, at least in part, by the need for the new services that Nimmo and Eddy champion.

Even many people of Asian heritage admit that Hong Kong's frenetic and largely can getative culture translates with difficulty to Vancouver's more laid-back shores. "New immigrants are different than old immigrants," says Johnny Yau, a house builder who came to Canada from Hong Kong as a child in 1967. "A few new people always look down on others." Adds Maggie Li, a high-school teacher who emigrated from Hong Kong 28 years ago and who was elected to Vancouver city council last November, "In Hong Kong they never look at the long time, because they can't play anything beyond 1987," when the British colony will revert to the control of mainland China. Adds Li: "That kind of mean style shows in their daily life. They want something instantly—they can't wait."

If those characteristics occasionally grate on the nerves of Vancouver's more settled residents, let us not others argue that there are still compelling reasons for patience. For one thing, the newcomers eventually adjust to the city's slower pace. After three or four years in Canada, says Li, "they will tell you, 'This is very good, we have a new attitude. We've got to learn to learn.' It is almost like we didn't get people." For at least a few recent arrivals from Hong Kong, however, Vancouver's slow or tempo has proven no relief. There is a steady, if unacknowledged, trickle of individuals returning to the colony. Just last week, by its leader paid recently, I. Bruce Coleman told Hong Kong-born immigration consultant, David Lee, meanwhile, offers another argument in favor of understanding. "We have what I consider a secret weapon with the Asian community in Canada," Lee told Mervyn's. "Everyone of them could be the backbone of the best network linkage in Asia."

In fact, Vancouver stands little danger of becoming the "Hongkonger" at Jol City's neighbors. New arrivals from places as diverse as Mexico, Iran, Guatemala and Honduras continue to contribute to the city's richly textured ethnic fabric. That only some will also come from across the Pacific should only reinforce Vancouver's claim to be, as developer Hsu's phrase, "the gateway between North America and Asia." For most people in this Pacific city, there is more to embrace than to fear. As the Chinese proverb says, when Vancouver's Chinatown erupts in fireworks and dragon dances next week in celebration of Chinese New Year, many of the faces that crowd the sidewalks will not be Chinese. They will reflect a Canada of many ethnicities and many cultures, each, should rightly flow in both directions.

With JOHN HIRSH and DOD OF THE Vancouver and BRENDA GAGLIARDI in Toronto

A Search For Roots

The Huynh family struggles with small-town life

Hong Huynh, an upstart on a bread oven, crows in her family's tiny apartment in Barrie, Ont., staring blankly at a television showing *Little Saigon on the Prairie*. Although she cannot understand all the words, she might share some sense of the isolation. When Hong moved with her mother last June from a small village in northern Vietnam to Barrie, about 300 km north of Toronto, she had never seen snow. She also barely knew her father, Hong, 34, a high school math teacher who came to Canada in 1988 as a government-sponsored refugee. She certainly did not know English a language that she is slowly absorbing through school and TV. But when the phone rings, Hong instantly perks to answer it. "Hello," she says carefully, before launching into an excited chatter. It is a fellow Vietnamese immigrant, one of fewer than 300 in the city of 41,000 people. Hong calls for her mother, Duth, who looks relieved to have a link to the outside world. "Mom is going outside," says Hong, explaining her mother's dilemma. "So call me tonight. She sleep."

Life may appear boring in small communities, but for Hong, it is a lure to few services, or, if they are there, to help her cope with culture shock. Even Toronto, with its vibrant 65,000-strong Vietnamese community, feels like a world apart for the Huynh family. Every month, they drive there to buy Vietnamese appliances, fish sauce and newspapers. "They even have videos," says Hong smiling. He has never rented one because he would have no way of returning it the next day. Instead, the family watches TV together in Barrie, trying to fashion a life as Robert Davies' little remaining life in Vietnam. On Feb. 12, the Huynhs will join other families to celebrate Vietnamese New Year, but longing a sense of culture can be difficult with so few neighbors from their homeland. Hong, who studies car parts and welds at a Honda assembly plant in nearby Alliston,



women about his daughter. "Every day, she forgets something she did from her past," says Hong. "Maybe she will forget Vietnam."

Hong's family is typical of the new immigrants who have settled across Canada in the past few years. Many are from Asia and find that their education and training cannot easily be adapted to Canada. Many are driven to Vancouver, Toronto or Montreal, but a growing number settle in towns and smaller cities like Barrie, where they face added obstacles in trying to fit in. Some, like the Huynh family, are initially devoted to these areas through governmental settlement programs. But Duth, a former seamstress who is pregnant with her second child, the sense of isolation is profound. She fought through years of red tape to join her husband in Canada, but still hopes they will return back to their native Vietnam. "She knows that the

Dinh Huynh, her husband, Hong, and daughter Dinh: Vietnamese shop in Toronto
Dinh: "Every day she forgets something from her past"

opportunities are better here," says Hong, who says he left Vietnam to escape poverty and a repressive government. "That she is lonely." Although she has tried to learn English with the help of the Barrie Wideman Centre, a settlement service for new immigrants, the process has been slow and she has postponed the lesson until after she gives birth. As the pregnant, she does not know enough English to shop, help Hong with his homework or meet neighbors in their co-op building. "I saw her open the door just once to pick up a newspaper," says Robert Davies, who lives down the hall. "I have the feeling she just sits there all day by herself."

But Barrie's social service network is starting to keep up with the town's growing immigrant population. The local welfare centre offers English classes and counseling.



Language training is also offered at schools like St. Margaret's of Woodville where Hong attends Grade 3. As well, teachers recruit other students to help immigrant children fit in. "They help to label things at meal along with a child who cannot speak English," says Karen-Anne Mitchell, who teaches Hong and a Polish immigrant in her class. Still, many newcomers cannot compensate for the isolation of small-town Ontario. "This is not a place where you can keep up customs," says Susan Green, co-ordinator of the welcome centre. "You just don't find the social contacts at back-ups of a larger community."

Small numbers have not stopped Barrie's fledgling Vietnamese community from trying to band together. An ethnic family was the first to settle there in 1984, as determined to form a local Vietnamese association. "We can protect and help each other," says Pham, who is open during the New Year's celebration. But the Huynhs and other families will attend next week. As well, she is contacting other women to tell them that a Vietnamese-born doctor recently moved to the area. Besides work with disabled children and teaching her own family, she helps new immigrants to become familiar with local customs and services. "If you put somebody out in a place with so few services, they just feel scared and alone," says Pham. "Most people I know moved out of Barrie as soon as they could."

Such difficulties raise questions about the wisdom of directing newcomers to areas where they have few

reminders of home. Immigration officials consider a number of factors in deciding where people should settle. If they are sponsored by a church or other organization, they go to the community that has pledged to support them upon arrival. Government-sponsored immigrants such as Hong are assigned to regions that can offer support in housing, language training and job placement. "They are directed to areas with settlement services," says Lucille LeBlanc, a communications consultant with the federal immigration department. "If they don't like it, they can always go somewhere else."

For the moment, Hong and his family are content to stay put in Barrie. Although Toronto boasts attractions from his homeland, Hong says it is too crowded and it is a hassle for working as a general laborer, the former teacher found a good job at Honda two months ago, paying about \$34,000 a year. "I couldn't imagine anywhere in Canada, he would have to go back to university—a loan that his family cannot afford. His daughter is already making new friends and learning new skills like swimming."

And teacher Ann Mitchell is pleased with Hong's growing grasp of English. In October, Mitchell found a note from Hong to another student—"You no like me. I no like you"—which, although hardly friendly at first, showed that the girl was learning her new language. Mitchell laughs and adds, "Hong is a person who knows quality."

But his family's big city will continue to be difficult. "Barrie is a MAN-dominated town," says Davidson, whose own black daughter often complains of racism. "It is so hard for other people to fit in." That attitude is shared by Duth Huynh, who worry that their daughter will eventually fit in at all too well. "We want her to have more chances, but not lose her culture," says Hong, adding that girls in Vietnam tend to be quieter and more respectful than their counterparts in Canada. But she keeps his shoulders, or is aware of the hostility of trying to stay in a place where absorbing her new culture. "We devote our lives to our children," he says. "Here she can have a better life and be proud people. I believe people who suffer less pain to the dream of a bright future."

DANIEL BARRY in Barrie

'The mood has soured'

BY CECIL POSTER

Friends and relatives in Thailand often ask me for advice on how to immigrate to Canada. After 15 years in this country, I am sure to someone who understands how the system works and can give a realistic picture of it. Often these days I have to confront a very personal question: If I were in my early 20s and knew what I now do, would I try to make it to Canada? It is difficult to give a straight answer.

Canada has been good to me. This country gave me opportunities that—without hard work, a luck shot and some luck—I have made into a more comfortable life than I had thought possible. And I hope I am returning something to Canada. So why am I so hesitant to encourage potential immigrants? When I arrived in 1979, I was no better equipped than most at that time. I had only \$700 in my pocket, knew few people in this country, and had only a vague notion of how Canadian institutions worked. Like all immigrants, I had only a dream.

But I am also realistic. Every day I see scores of immigrants for whom the dream has died. I see displaced people unable to find work, far from the system will always be slow and discriminatory. I know countless immigrants who still cannot describe themselves with conviction as Canadian. On any given day, I too, can find myself one of these people. While I am a Canadian patriot, I will never be a genuine Canadian in some eyes.

Immigrants have always lived with the perception that they are willing to accept second class status. Such is the myth of the immigrant experience. First generation immigrants must willingly put up with self-denial for the benefit of their children. Their strength does not lead but West Indians like me. While we hope that our kids reap the benefits of our labor, we also want the hardest to start during their lives.

There are other reasons for my hesitancy. The mood among Canadians towards immigrants has soured. No longer is society so accommodating. Some feel we need to shut the door shut. During last fall's federal election, some candidates raised the so-called immigration question by promising to be tougher on Canada's financial ability to absorb more newcomers. In fact, what they were discussing is what kind of immigrants Canada should have. While codes such as "culturally similar" were used, the debates were obviously not thinking about newcomers as desirable Canadians.

Still, Canada has always shown some generosity of spirit to newcomers, and there are examples in every walk of life of immigrants from my part of the world contributing to Canada. In the new House of Commons alone, I can point with pride to Jean Augustine, Dick Jackson and Rick Poy as the government's conscience. Still, I have a nagging feeling that this best of immigrant-hating is more common. When the next political election is the closest coming to Canada, I really don't know what I will say.

Cecil Poster, 39, is a novelist and journalist who was born in Bangkok and lives in Toronto.



Keeping The Dream Alive

he vision that Sergio Marchi has of Canada as a welcoming place for immigrants began with a poignant story about his own father. The Argentine-born Marchi was just three years old in 1956 when his father, Osvaldo, was arrested as a suspected communist and sent to a labour camp. He was later released, but was whisked back home only on an airplane and to a hotel in Toronto's international airport. With no place to go at 10:30 at night, Marchi's father asked the driver in a frayed black suit to take him to the place that his father said "they" were. They arrived at a factory on the outskirts of Toronto. While the family settled in the car, Osvaldo Marchi announced to the foreman that he was a carpenter, experienced tool and die maker in search of a job. A position was open and Marchi's father began work the next morning. Before the family had even unpacked, Sergio Marchi, with eleven years on his back, knew that in the classic immigrant tale, the father

In a recession-plagued economy, such success stories are more difficult than they were in the booming Fifties. And the march this week by the Liberals for a new solution to the problem of determining what kind of immigration policy Canadians want for the next 10 years is expected to uncover a marked swing in attitudes towards strangers at the border. An immigration minister in the new government, Marc Lalonde, has already taken steps to liberalize policy—and says he intends to fight what he describes as "the mythology that immigration costs jobs."

Backed by the government's own polls that indicate a hardening of public opinion on precisely that belief, the Liberals have unveiled a series of measures that will allow a new kind of entry to the country. The new rules will allow a total of up to 10,000 new arrivals over the next five years, and a total of up to 50,000 over the next 10 years.

By any account, the system that built a nation from dramatic changes. Says Tony Clark, co-ordinator of the Inter-Church Committee for Refugees: "This minister faces the monumental task of bringing immigration out of the gutter and into the contemporary world." That world is clearly a harder, and more critical place. Private liberal pre-election polls showed that incoherence with anti-immigration policies—whose law more than quadrupled the proportion of immigrants from Africa and Asia in the past 30 years—continues with a reluctance among Canadians to talk about stricter controls but in any way suggest a recent halt. Armed with those statistics, the Liberals promised to target annual immigration levels at one per cent of Canada's population (an estimate of about 770,000).

As well, Marchi last week fulfilled a liberal promise by announcing

Sergio Marchi is already under fire on immigration



Manolo: His family's experiences have shaped his vision.

ing that employer clients will be allowed to work while their claims are being processed, a concession having no effect on welfare; but the Toronto MP's eagerness to implement the Liberal plan has already costed colleagues in his party's 37-member Ontario caucus. In particular, some MPs from greater Toronto—where 31 per cent of immigrants settle—complain that Meech is moving too far, too fast. Said one disgruntled Toronto MP: "We are not even consulted about an issue that soon evolves in our lives."

Murphy clearly does not share such misgivings. One of Prime Minister John Chretien's most loyal political organizers since his arrival in Ottawa in an MP in 1988, he has built a career with an eye on the job he most wanted: At 37, he is both the youngest and one of the most experienced members of Chretien's cabinet. And as a key player on the Liberal election readiness team, Murphy's support for a more conservative migration policy served a weight afforded to only a handful of Chretien's most trusted advisers.

The experiences of a first-generation immigrant in charge of an emotional debate could be a two-edged sword. Marché admits to a bias in favor of a system that centers on creating families, in part because of his example set by his parents. Refugees who fled Italy for Buenos Aires following the Second World War, the Marchés posed a relative in Leidenberg. Yet, for several months before Marché's move, his mother-in-law helped him on family but never turned to the government for help. "These are all kinds of various support systems that families can offer individuals that the government can't," says Marché. "You can't do a survey on that."

At the same time, Marchi learned during his travels that his official rank of 44 per cent of all immigrants arrive at the border with a claim of family ties. Some of them are genuine, encouraged by Canada's reputation as a tolerant and generous country. Abuse of the system led the Reformers to demand that citizens and permanent residents be allowed to sponsor only three immediate, wives and their dependent children and parents, rather than the extended family favoured by current rules. Marchi feels that proposal too harsh. "I'm not a fan of people who feel pressure to march regarding it, that kind of thing," he says. "One of the things I like about Canada is its tolerance." Still, there are the very many Marchi must face as the latest initiative to which will be, Marchi described in 1998 as "the most difficult and intense" of Canada's immigration department.

H. KAWAIE, T. ITOHARA, and Y. OHMURA

Points Of Contention

Myths and facts about immigration

Public debate over Canada's immigration policies often generates more heat than light, more passion than reason. Maclean's examines four of the thorniest questions.

Does Canada accept too many immigrants?

In commercial areas, Canada, which last year imported 245,000 immigrants, has one of the most liberal immigration policies in the world. On a per capita basis, Canada accepts more than 10 times as many immigrants as either the United States or Australia. When the former Conservative government came to power in 1984, it boasted the largest number of immigrants in 1982, a decline the more so in the latter as its economic and demographic growth. By contrast, more news says that immigration has a positive or, at best, a marginally positive effect on the economy. Arguments that Canada needs high levels of immigration to offset the effects of a low birthrate and aging population have also been widely challenged.

A report by *perennial* Dr. C. Howard Hunter, called Ontario to scale back immigration to 150,000 people, which would bring it in line with American and Australian levels. A 1980 study by the Economic Council of Canada reported Ontario's goal of increasing annual immigration levels to one per cent of the total population, but argued that the pace of growth should be much slower. The vigorous debate among researchers has not been resolved at the political level. During last fall's federal-election campaign, the Liberals, Tories and NDP all projected the same goal, only Liberals called for reduced immigration levels.

Does Canada accept the right mix of immigrants?

Canada accepts immigrants in three broad categories: independent, close relatives of people already resident in Canada, and refugees. Only the independents are selected on a points system that favors people with education, English or French-language skills and good job prospects. In the mid-1980s, about half of Canada's immigrants were assessed on a points system. However, changes in immigration laws in 1978 reduced the proportion of immigrants accepted under the

peaks system, and by 2002 only 25 per cent were subjected to that test. The rest gained entry as refugees or because they were engaged in trade with someone already living in Canada.

According to immigration experts, the shift away from independent immigration means that recent newcomers are more likely than those of a generation ago to be unskilled. And recent academic studies show they are not doing as well as earlier immigrants who, over time, had enjoyed higher average earnings and lower rates of unemployment than native-born Canadians.

For that reason, most experts say it is crucial that Ottawa restrict the number of newcomers who are allowed to immigrate simply because of family connections, and place greater emphasis on those who have marketable skills.

Do new immigrants take jobs from other people?

Study after study has shown that immigrants create as many jobs as they fill. They also contribute more in taxes than they receive in public services and save more of their earnings than do native-born Canadians. Still, recent studies suggest that the moral rewards are giving a greater proportion of uneducated, unskilled immigrants their shot at these advantages. It also means that a larger number of people are competing for unskilled jobs at a time when such jobs are increasingly scarce.

Is Canada a soft touch for referees?

In 1993, Canada accepted the claims of 57 per cent of those who sought asylum on the grounds of a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their home countries—the internationally accepted definition of a refugee. By comparison, the 46 nations, including Canada, that are the main destinations for refugees accepted, on average, only 14 per cent of those seeking refuge. While the number of refugees is relatively small, Canada accepted 10,940 during the 1990s.

the months of 1993—the cost is significant. Canada spends about \$30,000 to process each refugee's claim and provide him or her with social assistance.

Officials of government policy maintain that Canada does not take too many people as refugees who would not enjoy that status in other countries. Refugee advocates counter that the acceptance rates are misleading because many other countries grant would-be refugees other types of asylum—such as humanitarian parole—rather than refugee status.

they can return to their homelands. They also contend that the problem is not that Canada accepts too many refugees, but that other countries accept too few. Observers Ted Hyland, chairman of the Toronto-based Inter-Church Committee for Refugees, "We have said as a country that it is important to provide protection for people who cannot look to their own governments for help." As in other areas, Canadians find it difficult to strike a balance between their humanitarian instincts and the best interests of their own country.

FURMAN, HOFFMANN



THE RISING NUMBERS



WHERE THEY COME FROM

The mix of new immigrants to Canada has changed dramatically over the past decade.

Playing the monarch

Clinton challenges Congress in his annual address

**THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
CAR RENTAL COMPANIES. UNLESS YOU CONSIDER
BETTER CARS TO BE A DIFFERENCE.**



Featured here starting from the top left and going clockwise are the General Motors Cadillac, Grand Am and Jimmy. Riders also got a great selection of Chrysler, Ford and Mercury.

For reservations call 1-800-367-4747



TILDEN Finasteride
Dries something better.

Those promises leave the fate of his plans in doubt. At the Congressional Quarterly's Guide to the Presidency roundup of the state of the union address, "The issues raised by the president get serious attention in the press, if not always by Congress." The same may be said of Canadian foreign speech promises and their fate in Parliament. But Clinton, by raising the stakes in an election year, has ensured that his policies get serious attention—and face stern challenges—in the U.S. Congress.

The next Bosnia?

Another Balkan country teeters on the brink



Macedonian troops in Skopje experience pressures and ethnic tensions

Macroeconomic in Skopje. His job, as a representative of the United Nations for the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, is to monitor the enforcement of economic sanctions against neighboring Serbia. But every day, the Slovenian former Habsburg resident also sees evidence of the crushing economic damage that the banning of trade with Serbia has unintentionally inflicted on the tiny Balkan nation. The sanctions not only cut Macedonia off from its major trading partner, but also from its direct trucking routes and only real link to most of the rest of Europe. On top of those difficulties, Macedonia is plagued by internal tensions and strained relations with its neighbors—problems that, if unchecked, could lead to the sort of ethnic violence that now afflicts Bosnia. "The world shouldn't have illusions about this country's stability," warns Sestanec. "People are really hurting here."

The statistics tell a grim story. Before May, 1993, when the United Nations imposed a trade embargo on Serbia and its ally, Montenegro, Macedonians traded some \$400 million worth of goods annually; last year, the figure was just \$4 million. Across the country, borders have closed and farmers have been unable to find foreign buyers for their produce. The unemployment rate is officially 30 percent, and the number of families on welfare

disabled last year to 50,000. "Our latest calculations show the embargo has cost Macedonia over \$1 billion dollars (US)," said Danica Boleva, a senior official at the ministry of foreign relations in Skopje, the capital. Macedonia's Croatians are acutely aware of the problems. Said Zita Monceva, president of the Toronto-based United Macedonia, one of several organizations representing the estimated 120,000 Canadians of Macedonian descent, "We've raised money for Macedonian relief, sent medicine and clothes there and helped the Canadian government meet for help. The people are really suffering."

Macedonia's southern neighbor, Greece, is making



life even more difficult. Athens refuses to recognize Macedonia, saying that the country's name implies territorial designs on Greece's northern province of the same name. And Greece has closed its borders to anyone bearing a Macedonian passport or driving a car with Macedonian plates, cutting off much of Macedonia's commercial traffic from its traditional port in Thessaloniki. That has forced Macedonian businesses to rely on the displaced Albanian port of Durres.

As economic pressures increase, so does the risk of conflict between Macedonia's Slav majority and the mostly Muslim, Albanian minority. Albanians, who account for at least a fifth of Macedonia's two million citizens, are well-trusted by Serbian standards. There are Albanian language schools, newspapers and TV shows. The largest Albanian political group, the Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP), is even part of the governing coalition. But Macedonians and Albanians are far from unified. "We want Albanians to be equal with Macedonians," said Sami Feridun, the vice-president of the PDP, which has demanded an end to job discrimination in universities, the government bureaucracy and police forces.

Relations between the two communities appear calm for now, but there are tensions beneath the surface. In 1993, three people died during an Albanian anti-police riot in Skopje. And in November, nine Albanians, including the deputy defense minister, were arrested on charges of smuggling weapons. The government alleges that the suspects advocate unity with neighboring Albania.

There are hardmen on the Slav side, too. In the last elections in 1990, ultranationalist parties won the biggest share of the vote, although they were kept out of power by the government coalition. Now Western observers worry that the nationalists will capitalize on discontent with the poor economy. "If someone wants to make us hate Albanians, it's very easy," said Darko Strevoski, a licensed young Slav engineer. "Most people believe what they read or see on TV. It's easy for us to make war here, they say."

The main worry for Macedonia is the Serbian province of Kosovo, where a huge Albanian majority lives under virtual military dictatorship. Any tensions there would likely spill over into Macedonia, and probably Albania as well. That could give Serbia an excuse to send its troops into Macedonia, which the Serbs have ruled in the past. Bulgaria, which occupied Macedonia recently as the second World War, might also be tempted to grab territory. Analysts say that such a conflict could easily draw in Balkan archrivals Turkey and Greece. To prevent that scenario, the United Nations has sent more than 1,000 troops, on a lesson in Russia's 21-month-old war, it is that a civil military presence alone is not enough to ensure peace in the turbulent Balkans.

VINCE BROWNE in Skopje

**OUR NISSANS COME WITH AN OPTION
OTHER CAR RENTAL COMPANIES DON'T OFFER.
AVAILABILITY.**

Featured here are the 1994 Nissan Maxima and Pathfinder. Tilden also has a great selection of GM, Ford and Chrysler.

You're in for a long, long wait if you'd like to rent the new 1994 Maxima or Pathfinder from one of our competitors. Because they simply don't have them. And there are just two of the exciting new vehicles Tilden is making available in their continuing effort to bring you more of the cars you want to drive.

For reservations call 1-800-387-4747

TILDEN ENTER RENT-A-CAR

Drive something better.

ANOTHER WORLD AWAITS



A World of Dreams. A World of Treasures.

A World of Treasures.

Your Club Med vacation provides return offers: village accommodation, a gourmet meal a day with unlimited wine and beer at lunch and dinner, a complete sports program with all the equipment.



and professional instruction. Adventure sports of night entertainment including cabaret shows and clinics.

For more information or reservations call your travel agent or Club Med in Quebec. Tel: 1-800-363-6033. Also in Paris, St. Canada call 1-800-265-1180.

"IF ONLY THE REAL WORLD WERE THIS REAL"

NORTH RUNS FOR SENATE

Former U.S. marine Lt.-Col. Oliver North launched a campaign to win a Senate seat in the Nov. 8 midterm elections. Analysts say North is favored to win the Republican nomination in Virginia this summer. North, a former National Security Council aide, is best known as the mastermind of the Iran-contra scandal, the arms-for-hostages and money-for-arms operation that rocked former President Reagan's presidency.

RUSSIAN REFORMER RESIGNS

Radical reformer Boris Yeltsin resigned as Russia's finance minister, warning of an approaching "social explosion." Yeltsin complained that the government formed after parliamentary elections last December is dominated by conservatives and "bad managers" from the Communist era whose economic policies would lower Russian standard of living. His departure closely followed that of reform architect Yegor Gaidar, who charged that the government was abandoning monetary controls.

FIREBOMS IN LONDON

British police blamed the Irish Republican Army for firebombs that caused burns at three London schools. The guerrilla attacks, which caused extensive damage but no injuries, were the first in London since Dec. 15, when British and Irish leaders signed a peace declaration aimed at persuading the IRA to lay down its arms and join talks on the political future of Northern Ireland.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE

South Africa's multiparty transitional council chose Brig. General Bheke Mkhabela, military ruler of the nationally independent state, to head a new force, an commander of a unit, national peacekeeping force. The force—working closely with the South African Defence Force, the armed wing of the African National Congress and the armies of three black homeland—is charged with containing political violence in the run-up to South Africa's first all-race elections in April.

MENENDEZ MISTRIAL

After a six-month trial, a Los Angeles judge declared a mistrial in the highly publicized case of Lyle Menendez, 25, one of two brothers charged with murdering their wealthy parents. The case of Erik Menendez, 20, also ended in a mistrial. The brothers maintain they shot their parents because they stood for their lives at years of sexual and psychological abuse.

World NOTES



ROYAL REFLEX: At Australia Day celebrations in Sydney, a bodyguard moves to protect Britain's Prince Charles after his assistant fired two bullets from a starter's pistol. Police arrested David Kang (left), an Australian-born university student of Korean ancestry, who said he was trying to draw attention to the plight of Cambodian Boat People detained in Australia.

A skilful manoeuvre

And speculation that she will soon be awarded for the Jan. 4 assault on figure skater and Nancy Kerrigan. Tori Harding told a news conference in Portland, Ore., that she had no prior knowledge of the plot to attack Kerrigan and took her out of the national championships in Detroit. "I am responsible, however, for failing to report things I learned about the assault when I returned home from the outside," she said. A clearly emotional Harding explained that, after returning home to Portland, Ore., she learned that "some persons who were close to me may have been involved in the assault." She added: "My first reaction

was one of disbelief, and the disbelief was followed by shock and fear." Harding's former husband, Jeff Gillooly, her bodyguard, Steven Eckardt, and two of his associates, Shane Stant and Derrick Smith, have been charged with conspiracy in the attack. While both Kerrigan and Harding have been named to the U.S. team heading to the Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, in February, the U.S. Figure Skating Association announced the appointment of a panel to investigate whether Harding had any role in the assault on Kerrigan, whose knee was injured in the attack. The panel's findings could lead to Harding's exclusion from the Winter Games.



Harding 'wreaps'

THE WEALTHY BANKERS' STRIFE

Questions about salaries and performance enliven the TD Bank annual meeting

Any notion that the Toronto-Dominion Bank's annual meeting would be a routine gathering of complacent shareholders disappeared within minutes TD chairman Richard Thomson, presiding over the Jan. 26 event in the grand ballroom of Toronto's Royal York Hotel, had just proposed remuneration to the board of directors—when a shareholder rose to oppose the traditional procedure. Thomson rejected the request, but it was a clear sign of the tectonic shift among the 1,800 shareholders present. By the time the meeting ended more than two hours later, pointed questions had revealed shareholders' displeasure at several issues—when an executive salaries were set, why TD did not report executive bonuses along with salaries as most other banks did in December, and how the bank's performance was unimpressive. The usually cordial Thomson ended the meeting abruptly after 30 minutes of questions when he accepted at one persistent intercomer, Bob Verdun of Elmira, Ont.: "You're made your point Mr. Verdun. You're finished. The meeting is over."

Usually shareholders turn on senior executives only when a company is on the brink of financial disaster. In TD's case, performance has been mediocre for the past four years, but the banks certainly act in equity. Recently its share price, which had been down slightly from 1998 levels, began to edge upward. Still, the bank has underperformed its competitors. A \$100 investment in TD shares five years ago is now worth \$238, while the same investment in the best performing bank, the Bank of Montreal, is worth \$355. But what made the sparks fly last week was that the meeting was TD's first since the bank was formed in December to reveal how much they pay their top executives—and some shareholders were not amused about the 1999 salaries of the two top executives. Thomson's \$925,000 and president John Korthals' \$790,000. What also annoyed them was that the bank would not disclose the level of 1999 bonuses. Shareholders complained about past service also added fuel to the fire. The tone of the meeting may also have sent a message to

the bank's directors, who are supposed to represent the interests of shareholders. "I hope the board of directors was listening," concluded one bank analyst, who commented on the condition that he would not be identified.

Executive salaries became a big issue in December when the bank had to comply with new securities rules in Ontario that re-

quire all publicly traded companies to report the compensation packages of their five top executives for the last three years. Among the chairman of the six chartered banks, Thomson's salary was one of the highest, although TD ranked fifth as profitability in 1999. And although all five major banks have held their general meetings in the past two weeks, salaries changed in a way not only

at TD's. Senior executives of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank held no questions at all at their shareholders' meeting. Bank of Montreal chairman Barrett faced an shareholder who wanted to know why his compensation had increased almost 25 per cent in the past two years when the bank had gone up by only 5.7 per cent. Barrett offered a lengthy defence, in which a detailed explanation of how compensation levels are determined that later he told reporters "What are we worth as a company in the way that the market is willing to pay for it and does pay."

One reason for the focus on TD's salaries may have been the fact that it was the only bank to meet this year in Toronto, Canada's main business hub. The Bank of Nova Scotia always has its meeting in Halifax, where it has strong historical ties. The Bank of Montreal traditionally alternates its meeting between Montreal and Toronto. CIBC and the Royal Bank have been holding some of their meetings outside Toronto in recent years, saying that they want

to give shareholders from other parts of the country an opportunity to attend in the name of his grilling, Thomson remained silent. "I think we're going to hold our meeting in Montreal next year."

But the Toronto-Dominion has less reason than any other bank to move its meeting. Its business is more heavily concentrated in Ontario than that of any of its competitors. That is at least one of the main reasons that TD has fallen from its position as the star bank of the 1980s to underperforming its competitors in the 1990s. Ontario's economic boom in the final half of the last decade turned into a prolonged recession and the bank's performance has reflected the downturn in which it is based.

At the meeting, however, some shareholders seemed more interested in why Thomson's and Korthals' compensation has risen while the bank's performance has slipped. One shareholder, questioning about the committee of board members that sets executive compensation rates, suggested that shareholders should be allowed either to vote on the matter or to directly elect an independent committee to set the compensation levels. But Thomson dismissed both ideas, saying that the bank's compensation cannot be made up of senior bank executives who are self-interested. "The market is the main gauge of compensation levels said Thomson. "It's a very competitive market out there." In fact, he added salaries in the financial industry are generally high, and young people should consider a banking career for the reason.

Still, TD's decision not to disclose the bonuses paid to the bank's top five executives last year prompted questions from the floor. Thomson told the meeting that the bank had run into a problem of timing. The CIBC sales challenges were announced after the bank had scheduled the board meeting to determine executive bonuses for Dec. 30. The bank decided not to advance that meeting, meaning that the bonuses still had not been determined when a shareholder information document was sent out on Dec. 6. Technically, then, TD told the bank to disclose the bonus amounts at the next meeting at the end of this year. Although it was to report them at any time.

Following Thomson's explanation, Verdun, publisher of the weekly *Elmira Independent*



"No, we are going to comply with the letter of the law."

—TD chairman Richard Thomson

and Elmer Andrew-Fergus Theatre based in the southwestern Ontario town of Elmira, approached the microphone. "Are you saying that you are going to reveal your bonus now?" he asked. "No," replied Thomson. "We are going to comply with the letter of the law." This leaves TD and the Caisse des Dépôts as the only two banks using the technicality of timing to avoid disclosing their bonuses until December. However, Thomson did say that, from now on, executive bonuses will be reported at the same time as salaries.

But the executive also took back to the sensitive issue of pressures that have been put on some of their customers to a recessionary economy. His voice trembling, John Korthals, who runs a machine shop and industrial business in St. Catharines, Ont., and a new manager at his bank branch had sharply reduced his line of credit three years ago. Korthals said that his company, which has annual sales of \$1.2 million, had reported an average profit of \$100,000 before the bank closed down its line of financing. "This is not a bad thing," he said, "because it's saving my life," and Korthals. He claimed that his business was in good shape until the manager suddenly tightened up on his line of credit.

The subsequent reduction in cash flow, he said, made it difficult to pay his bills. "You took a prospering business and ruined it," he charged. "You've made my life hell for the last three years."

Thomson promised to look into the case, which a representative of other reports of banks tightening credit lines. Bank of Canada statistics show that, since 1990, the total number of loans to small business has fallen by about \$3.8 billion to \$75.5 billion. But since the individual banks do not release information about the value of their loans to small business, it is impossible to know which banks have been the most aggressive. Catherine Smith, senior vice-president of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, says that complaints to her organization suggest that TD may have been one of the toughest on small businesses. Smith says that her association has been told, but cannot confirm, that some new branch managers are given a grace period of several months before they are held responsible for troubled loans in their area. That creates an incentive for them to move quickly in the light of doubtful loans. She says, even though there may be relatively unfamiliar with the individual business, the approach taken by Mr. MacLean says that the TD does not have such a policy.

Haig Brown, a bank analyst with Borens Ltd. in Toronto, says that the Smith case, the other, would have to be carefully investigated. He has argued that the bank made a mistake. "I'm not saying," he said, "that the bank's profit driven nature means that taking a big risk for a small return on a loan to an uncertain business enterprise does not make sense." But Brown says: "Banks are not in business to make a profit."

But the bankers' grilling did not end with Korthals. Shareholder Verdun returned to the microphone to complain about TD's performance and suggest that, unlike other banks it had been supporting the small business sector. He also said that it was a fact that Thomson and Korthals, both 60, who have held their positions for 15 years and 12 years respectively—the longest tenure of any of the executives at the country's six largest banks—start planning to hand over their jobs to younger executives. "What is the reward for this bank?" said Verdun. "Show me the new kids." But some analysts say that criticism is unwarranted. Brown says a new level of younger managers is being prepared to take over in time. Added Brown: "And the banking management is a lot more active than you may expect." In the last year, Thomson and Korthals completed takeovers of a trust company and a discount brokerage that may help the bank improve its future performance. Whatever they do in the rest of the year, for at least two hours on Wednesday Thomson and Korthals unflinchingly worked for their pay.

ISSUED BY BALGOLINI

MASTER TOMORROW'S REAL ESTATE WORLD TODAY

NYU's Master of Science in Real Estate



New York University's School of Continuing Education, over the past five years, has developed a unique graduate professional program leading to the degree of Master of Science in Real Estate.

The program is taught in a structured graduate environment at NYU's distinguished Real Estate Institute. The faculty is comprised of New York's leading real estate experts joined by eminent academicians.

The 38-credit curriculum includes several areas of specialization: the development process, real estate investment and asset management, valuation and analysis, land use and assessment, and international real estate markets.

For more information please call (212)790-1335. Or send in the coupon.

Mail to: **New York University/Midtown**
Real Estate Institute
Graduate Studies
31 West 42nd Street, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10036

Fax to: **(212) 790-3660**

Please send me more information about the Master of Science in Real Estate.

Name _____

Home Address _____

City _____

State/Zip _____

Telephone (Business) _____

(Home) _____

New York University is a private nonprofit educational institution and is not affiliated with the City of New York.



School of Continuing Education

3-1/2" VARIABLE SPEED RECIPRO SAW MODEL J83000V-A

- ◆ Perfect for renovation and general carpentry work. Easily cuts through metal, wood, plaster, particleboard, PVC, and ABS.
- ◆ Variable speed switch with control screw sets desired speed.
- ◆ Lock-on button for continuous use.
- ◆ Consists with 3 blades and customized steel carrying case.

BONUS COMES WITH A SPECIAL VALUE PACK
(NYU'S SUGGESTED RETAIL VALUE \$100.00).
OFFER GOOD WHILE QUANTITIES LAST.



BONUS OFFER.

VALUE PACK: 1. 1 pair scratch resistant adjustable Safety Glasses.
2. Leather work gloves with felt lining. 3. HSD Hard Saw Handle for reaching
4. Free hard-hat at extra. 5. Assortment of 10 premium quality
circular saw blades (10" x 1/2" x 1/8").



BUSINESS

title. It also has a halfinterest in the Four Seasons hotel in London, a 25-percent stake in both the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Chicago and the Regent Hotel in Hong Kong, and smaller interests in 17 others. That structure stems from a cash crunch during the 1981-1982 recession. Before then, Four Seasons owned most of the hotels that it managed.

Critics say that the structure makes it hard for investors to gauge how individual hotels are doing. Four Seasons does not have to break out detailed financial results for the hotels that it simply manages, or those in which it has only a small ownership stake. However, Four Seasons still announces the finances of individual hotels—and often lists them large sums of money. Like a bank, the company records these loans as assets. At the end of 1992, Four Seasons had \$68.9 million in loans outstanding to hotels under management. But the company also set aside \$22.9 million as a reserve to cover anticipated losses on those loans—a sign that many of the hotels are struggling. Another sore point with some analysts was the acquisition of Hong Kong-based Regent Hotels Ltd. in 1992. As part of the complex deal, Four Seasons transferred ownership of six hotels to a separate partnership.

Sharp publicly—but firmly—rejects any suggestion that Four Seasons is trying to hide things from shareholders. In the case of

the Regent deal, he said that while analysts and shareholders may have had to read through "a lot of noise" in the company's annual report for 1992 to fully understand it, all of the details and implications of the deal are fully explained.

However, Sharp concedes that the company's performance over the past three years has been disappointing. By getting out of real estate and by returning to the world's most profitable hotel, he had hoped to weather the recession of the 1990s better than the downturn in the early 1980s. That has not happened. Four Seasons made a profit of \$7.7 million in 1992, up from \$2.8 million in 1991, but still well below its \$17.3 million profit for 1990. For the first nine months of 1993, Four Seasons reported a \$0.2-million profit, though losses on many properties will not show up until the company issues its second report. Meanwhile, long-term debt has ballooned to \$345 million from \$40.1 million since 1990. Sharp blames the downturn "if you talk to any business in the world," he said, "and look at 1991, 1992 or 1993, they were very difficult years." However, Sharp is so anxious to get by trying to deal with acquisitions and new hotel developments. Four Seasons

has persuaded itself to capitulate on an imminent upswing in tourism.

But critics who follow the company are simply divided. In a widely cited report issued last February, John Young of Scotia-McLeod Inc. urged investors to sell Four Seasons shares, then trading at \$17.50 each, even though his firm underwrote a Four Seasons share issue at \$40 each just two months earlier. Young stood by that recommendation in a report issued in December. However, on Jan. 6, a rival brokerage firm, Richardson Greenwicks, strongly recommended that investors buy Four Seasons shares, then trading at \$32.

Despite the rough ride these shares took on the stock market last week, Sharp refused first taking potshots at his critics. He said that the Times is

"still one of the great newspapers in the world." He added that the New York Times Co. publishes a glossy business magazine for Four Seasons, a contract he intends to continue. Sharp is clearly betting that his look for soothing investor nerves—coupled with shrewd management decisions—will pull Four Seasons out of a downturn once again.

A report in The New York Times sends share prices down briefly

FAST FACTS

BY FAX OR MAIL

TO RECEIVE FREE INSTANT
INFORMATION VIA FAX OR MAIL,
FILL IN THE FOLLOWING
ADVERTISING, DIAL

1-800-INF-55ND
1-800-463-7363

PARTICIPANTS

	Ext.
PLAN INTERNATIONAL CANADA (formerly Plan First Inc.)	7050
TEMPUS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	7051
THE AGP COMPANIES	7052
MICROBIT-BENT CANADA INC.	7054
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	7056
UNILEVER - BEGL	7057
TRIDEN RENT-A-CAR	7058
MAXIMA POWER TOOLS	7059
DELTA HOTELS	7061
DYNAMIC MUTUAL FUNDS	7063
CLIP MEO	7065
MACLEAN'S AD FAX PROG.	7777
MACLEAN'S SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION	7778
MACLEAN'S IN-CLASS PROG.	7779

- 24 HOUR SERVICE
- TOLL FREE
- EASY TO USE

All you need is a touch tone phone and the
assigned four digit extension number from
the display above. Have your own code,
and fax number or address ready.

Maclean's
AD FAX

BUSINESS

Beyond the jargon

Forget headlines and buzzwords, the stock market of business has nothing on the changing face of corporate life. In fact, many senior business executives rank among the greatest failures of all time. Over several decades, they have repeatedly succumbed to the latest trends sweeping their sector. In the 1960s, diversified conglomerates were the last word in chic. In the 1970s, business growth through acquisition was all the rage. Much of the 1980s was spent in a frenzy of leveraged buyouts that succeeded in reversing many of the acquisitions completed in the previous decade. Now come the 1990s—the age of reflection, restraint and the New Economy.

The latest business style is accurately summarized with a simple vocabulary. During the 1980s, as the kings of high tech merchant bankers became cosmopolites, even business acolytes casually discussed LBOs (leveraged buyouts), M&As (mergers and acquisitions) and junk bonds. These days, the chief executive who has not made a great show of "empowering" employees and "de-layering" the middle-tier, hierarchical corporate structure had better get out of town. That goes doubly for those who are not using "knowledge-workers" and advanced technology to prepare for competitive global markets.

For all the trappings, however, the New Economy is much more than the latest executive craze. The dominant economic reality is undeniably in the thrives of an ongoing adjustment from its traditional reliance on cumbersome, labour-intensive and manufacturing industries to a flexible, technology- and knowledge-driven base. Already there have been dramatic shifts in the workplace with layoffs and the proliferation of part-time and flexible-time jobs. And a number of compact, highly focused companies that meet the needs of global niche markets have also taken root.

But for now, it is the well-known motto of Old Economy Canada that continues to dominate Canadian capital markets—despite the widespread acknowledgment that these businesses have limited



THE BOTTOM LINE

BY DEBORAH McMURRAY

prospects for growth or survival. Some of the long-established manufacturing and resource companies have extravagantly embraced the New Economy. Others, perhaps as an effort to confuse themselves—and others—think such cosmetic surgery will disguise their deepest aging and obsolescence. At the most, however, they may achieve some temporary productivity gains through a New Economy makeover, and tide with a bang rather than a whimper.

Of the billions of dollars in new investment that have flooded into Canadian stocks in the past year, the 100's share has been earmarked for such distinctly Canadian companies as Delson Inc., Noranda Inc. and Canada Pacific. When the Redheffer brothers' creditors finally sold their 60-per-cent stake in Inco last year, the 100's share has been earmarked for such distinctly Canadian companies as Delson Inc., Noranda Inc. and Canada Pacific. When the Redheffer brothers' creditors finally sold their 60-per-cent stake in Inco last year, the 100's share has been earmarked for such distinctly Canadian companies as Delson Inc., Noranda Inc. and Canada Pacific.

The New Economy is much more than just the latest executive craze

and gas producers and oil-spill service companies. For now, it seems that the real New Economy is a little too new for Canadian investors. Most current New Economy players are still much too small and unproven to attract the cash-laden pension fund and mutual fund managers who now dominate our domestic stock markets. But even when those budding companies do grow up, it is impossible that they will ever conform to the established corporate models and laces of business with which investors have become so comfortable. Such abstract concepts as knowledge, design and service look unfamiliar to those who have traditionally seen Canada as the land of rocks, trees and cyclical performance. But for those who expect ultimately to rely on their own savings—rather than any government protection—it is imperative to consider how the New Economy fits into their portfolio and beyond fashionable jargon to real business.

Enjoy 180 days of Card Membership.



Or your money back.

In the past, you may have read all about the exclusive benefits and services that come only with American Express® Card Membership. Perhaps you even came this close to applying at one point.

For you, we have an especially compelling reason to pick up the phone and enroll right now. Introducing the American Express Money-Back Guarantee.

Once accepted for Card Membership, you can spend

six months experiencing every benefit and service the Card has to offer. If you decide Membership isn't everything you've always imagined, phone us. We'll refund your annual fee of \$55.00. No questions asked.

So, really, there's no reason to hesitate any longer. The world of American Express Card Membership is waiting to be explored. With absolutely no risk. Call and apply today.



APPLY RIGHT NOW BY CALLING

1-800-663-2023

For most Ontario residents, western export and
certain other services will be required before processing.

© 1991 American Express Company. All rights reserved. Also known as: 1991

TRIPLE
AEROMILES
Milestones for the Budget
offer expires March 31, 1994

Now YOU CAN SAVE MONEY IN NO TIME.



\$99⁰⁰
Three days
Unlimited Miles
Available in most areas

CANADA'S #1 CAR RENTAL COMPANY.

Time is money. You'll be glad to know that you won't be spending much of either at Budget.

For instance, take our new Budget Express service. Designed with our valued business renters in mind, Budget Express gives you convenient, speedy service at no extra cost. So you can get your car and get on with it.

And right now you can drive away a deal on a Crown Victoria or one of our other Premium Class cars. Or if an all-wheel-drive

special on an Accord.

Either way you get unlimited value, service and convenience.

Just a few more reasons

Budget is the smart choice. For information and reservations, see your travel consultant or call Budget at 1-800-268-8900.

In Quebec: 1-800-268-8970.

And in the Toronto area call

(416) 622-8900.

\$44⁹⁹
Under
\$45 a day
Unlimited Miles
Available in most areas



Budget

The Smart Money is on Budget.

We reserve Ford and other low vehicles

Offers expire February 28, 1994. Offers available at participating Canadian locations. Local rental conditions and restrictions apply.



Business NOTES



Ready on the tarmac at Vancouver airport, a new Japan route for dropping a suit

RIDING THE SUPERHIGHWAY

Le Groupe Vidéotron Ltée, one of Canada's largest cable TV firms, and six other partners, including Hydro-Québec, Canada Post Corp. and the giant U.S. communications conglomerate, Hearst Corp., have teamed up to create what they call Canada's first "home electronic superhighway." The consortium will install the first phase of the \$750-million project in 34,000 households in the Saguenay region of Québec in 1995, allowing them to bank, shop and exchange electronic mail by using special television remote-control devices. The consortium plans to extend the service across Québec by 2002.

REVERSAL OF FORTUNE

ick Inc., the most profitable corporation in Canada in 1992 with \$1.4 billion in earnings, reported a loss of \$808 million for 1993. The \$2-billion turnaround is one of the greatest single-year reversals in Canadian corporate history. Most of the loss stemmed from ICG's 53-per-cent stake in Northern Telecom Ltd., which lost \$678 million in 1993.

FORMER JETS OWNER ARRESTED

French police arrested the Canadians, including Michael Goulet, 35, a former owner of the Winnipeg Jets, the Allstate Devils motorcycle and three failed Winnipeg garment companies, after raiding a Strasbourg hotel and finding swimwear stores selling Christian Dior labels on men's suits. Hotel employees said that the suits were being sold for less than their genuine fashion houses demand. Police seized hundreds of suits with the Dior insignia, as well as labels from other European designers. No charges were immediately laid, but under French law suspects can be held for lengthy periods pending charges.

BIAS CAPER FOILED

Ontario Bus Industries Inc. of Mississauga, Ont., agreed to pay a \$1.5-million fine in Buffalo, N.Y., for placing "Made in the U.S.A." labels on several Canadian-made buses shipped to U.S. municipalities. The buses were largely bought by U.S. federal government subsidies.

UNION MEGA-MERGER

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Canada's largest railway union, plans to join the Canadian Auto Workers in a merger aimed at giving its members more power to fend off government cutback plans. The CWA has 170,000 members, and the railway union will add 30,000 more.

A truce in the air wars

It was good news and bad news for Canadian Airlines International Ltd. that took its in-flight meal, springing two surprises on the industry. First, Air Canada announced that it was dropping all legal actions stemming from the way of Canadian's plan to join forces with American Airlines. Then, one day later, in a deal that federal Transport Minister Doug Young acknowledged was linked to the airline's decision to stop litigation, government regulators announced Air Canada's first route to Japan. It will fly into Osaka where a new airport opens on Sept. 1.

Although Osaka is not a high-volume destination, the new route breaks the exclusive rights that Canadian has enjoyed in Asia while Air Canada, the larger carrier, dominates travel to the United States and Britain. Declared Canadian Airlines spokesman Linda Thomas, "For us Japan is one of our stronger revenue routes. It will pull traffic away from our operations."

Air Canada chairman Hollis Herby says that the Osaka announcement "is a critical first step" in its plans for service throughout the Asian market. Air Canada has also requested the right to fly to China and Hong Kong.

The halt on litigation clears Canadian Airlines' parent company, PRA Corp., to go ahead with plans to sell one-third of Cana-

dian's shares to American Airlines' parent, AMR Corp., of Fort Worth, Tex., for \$360 million on June 30. Canadian executives say that the inflexible airline's cash shortage, if it is to survive and provide competition to Air Canada in the busy air transportation sector. But both Air Canada and Canadian have continuing financial problems that have not been resolved.

Lowering the boom

The B.C. government released a scathing 158-page report into the dealings of the Vancouver Stock Exchange (VSE), recommending a drastic overhaul of its supervisory structure. The VSE, which is internationally known as the leading Canadian exchange specializing in risky oriented ventures, has also developed an uneasy reputation for what commission head James Markham called "market manipulation." After a six-month inquiry, Markham called for the creation of an independently funded Securities and Exchange Board to take over supervisory functions from the existing B.C. Securities Commission, which Markham found to be "too passive" and "lacking in clear strategic leadership." The new board would have rule-making power as well as the ability to seize illegal profits and levy fines up to \$1 million.



The revolutionary bomb in the budget

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

I have strong feelings emerged from Paul Martin's public statements about the shape and content of his February budget, it was that fiscal tinkering is no longer enough. The public forums, which ended last week, carried the clear message that a fundamental restructuring of the tax system would not just be welcome, but be imperative.

One of the prominent speakers who intends to provide Martin with some fairly radical ideas on possibly how to restructure tax administration, which hasn't changed much since the early 1970s, is Brian Slattery, a tax lawyer with the Toronto law firm Jarvis Brack & Blackwell. Although he is only 32, the Winnipeg-born Slattery has been an advocate on taxation issues to three prime ministers, two governors of finance and three revenue ministers, and acted as tax counsel for the federal government on the 1980s tax share of profits. Many of the Ottawa public service think-tanks have been receptive to his anti-taxation-opera ideas. As well, a high-level task force is reported to be reviewing Slattery's suggestion that Revenue Canada be eliminated as a government department and replaced with an independent commission.

What Slattery advocates is a three-pronged approach to restructuring the existing division of taxation powers, turning Revenue Canada's traditional functions upside down—or at least inside out. Although the total taxation collected would still be shared among the provinces and Ottawa had three would still be a contractual division of revenues to make sure that Ottawa and the provinces will raise the same amounts of money they do now, the provinces would assume responsibility for selling and collecting all personal taxes, while the feds would be responsible for corporate taxes. In the case of personal income taxes, such province could tax its citizens at different levels and secure its own level of exemptions, within established limits.

Slattery, who holds both levels of government aren't imposing taxes, and there's a revolt among people that's brewing. We have to look at a wholesale change of this system."

In a subsequent interview, Slattery put the situation this way: "The first ministers agree the notion of harmonizing all rates, tax and want to achieve a better balance by redistributing the existing taxation powers. They believe they have a political window of opportunity to do these kinds of things, because they did have a very tough time with the last government and feel they now enjoy a better relationship with the public."

The reallocation of taxing powers is hardly a easy political platform, but Slattery believes that, once implemented, the benefits of his ideas will become obvious. Small businesses, which are particularly plagued by having to file tax forms to double jurisdictions, would have their work cut out for them. "The large retailers," Slattery says, "are suggesting change would save an amount in administrative costs that they would become more competitive in the climate created by Wal-Mart's entry into Canada and other factors."

The final point in Slattery's reform initiative is the elimination of Revenue Canada as a government ministry. It would be replaced by what he calls "an independent national revenue commission, acting as a multi-oriented Crown corporation." Slattery sees this as a new body reporting to Parliament through the minister of finance, with the current deputy minister of revenue, Pierre Gauthier, as its chief executive officer. "Such a switch would be possible under very few civil service rules," says Slattery. "But with Gauthier, who is one of Ottawa's most enlightened deputies and a tax lawyer, I have no doubt the proposal could be made to work. One benefit would be that instead of Revenue Canada's eternal whirling role, the new commission could become an effective partner of business associations in tax planning. The federal revenue-collecting agency could be able to assure the business people that they're paid on time, instead of struggling."

He understands that the provinces will feel more comfortable dealing with an independent, non-partisan agency than they do now with a government department that usually reflect the ideological position of the party in power. Slattery sees the commission being able to collect positive tax revenues for a fee, though it would be the provinces who set the actual rates. Similarly, there would be an anti-trust relationship between the commission and the federal government. It would be advised by a board of directors consisting of business representatives representing all parts of the country and widely differing business and consumer interests.

"It is a matter of historical changes," Slattery concludes. "The culture of business is changing more rapidly than ever before. If these changes are managed right, economies flourish. If it is done wrong, they die." Says Slattery's solution may or may not fit, at least he's doing his best to do it right.

HEALTH

Hot flashes and hormone pills

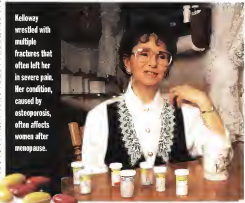
Growing numbers of menopausal women turn to estrogen therapy, as experts debate its merits

Grace Kellaway was only 41 when she suffered her last spinal fracture. It was a bit of a mystery at the time she was doing at the time was too young to speak to a fertility specialist while waiting for the state of her future, Dr. Kellaway. More than a year later, doctors finally decided that she had severe osteoporosis, a debilitating disease

because of a growing medical consensus that female sex hormones are an effective treatment for a variety of conditions common in women over 50. The therapy can alleviate unpleasant symptoms associated with menopause, such as hot flashes and vaginal dryness, and is now believed to help prevent heart disease and osteoporosis. But some experts insist that for too little is known about

There are nearly five million women in Canada between the ages of 40 and 75, and it is estimated that 10 to 15 per cent of them take replacement hormones. These numbers will swell as the population ages. In 1996 the first of the baby boomers began to turn 50, an age when most women have already begun to notice the first signs of menopause. Yet the most rigorous, long-term trials of HRT have yet to be completed. That has left many women uneasy, especially by those who remember that the use of estrogen in the 1950s and early 1970s resulted in a one-fold increase in uterine cancer. At

Kellaway wrestled with multiple fractures that often left her in severe pain. Her condition, caused by osteoporosis, often affects women after menopause.



the long-term effects of HRT to justify its routine use. In fact, the medical community's approach fundamentally changed, they say, because it took menopause as a disease, rather than a natural aging process. "There is something wrong with the idea that women aren't OK unless they are taking a pill," asserts Jerilyn Prior, 50, an associate professor of endocrinology at the University of British Columbia.

though it was soon discovered that the addition of progestin, another female hormone, effectively blocks such cancers, doctors and their patients were wary of HRT for many years afterward. The majority of recent, positive reports on HRT come from follow-up studies of women who chose to take hormones on their own, not as part of a controlled trial. The first widely approved study of HRT—tracking 148,000 American women over a period of

14 years—more than any other year in the history of the U.S.—and in not due to any even partial way findings for another five years. As a result, a lifetime of women may be encouraged to take replacement hormones without full knowledge of their side effects. "The baby boomers will be the guinea pigs," says family practitioner Jean Marmorek, 50, who advises a menopause support group run by Women's College Hospital in Toronto. "Their daughters will be the ones who benefit most from what we learn about HRT in the next 30 years."

With so many unanswered questions, why risk taking HRT at all? Part of the answer lies in the experience of women like Kellgren. Because she has undoubted benefits for those who may be at risk of osteoporosis, which affects one in four Canadian women over 50. The hormone helps slow the loss of bone mass and stimulates the growth of cells that build bone. Only women with active genital or breast cancer, or unexplained vaginal bleeding, should risk not HRT, says Timothy Murray, an endocrinologist who heads the bone and mineral group at the University of Toronto. "HRT is the most important method of preventing osteoporosis in women," says Murray. "Exercise and calcium can help, but estrogen is responsible for preventing 90 per cent of the fractures that women would otherwise experience."

Like many doctors who prescribe HRT, Murray's biggest problem is convincing women to take it as a long-term bet. To prevent osteoporosis, HRT must be started within five to 10 years of menopause and continued for at least a decade. But the critical doses of hormones that most doctors now favor—estrogen for 20 days, progestin for the last 10 to 12 of these days, and then nothing for five days—usually result in the resurgence of a menstrual period. "Most 60-year-old women do not want to bother with that," Murray says.

Other women—and their doctors—worry about the risk of breast cancer. Some American studies have concluded that women on HRT are no more likely to contract the disease. On the other hand, a European study that used high doses of synthetic estrogen found a 30-per-cent increase in risk after 15 years of use. As a result, some doctors believe that patients with a family history of breast cancer should avoid estrogen until more is learned about its effects. HRT supporters, however, note that most North American women in menopause take naturally produced estrogen, in relatively low doses. "HRT is not for everyone," Murray allows, "and women should discuss the decision with their doctor. But they should be asking whether there is any reason not to take hormones."

Some of the biggest boosters of the therapy are doctors who believe that it can help reduce heart disease. In Canada, heart dis-

ease kills four out of 10 women, accounting for more than breast cancer by a factor of eight. Some research, notably a Harvard University study of North American nurses published in 1991, has concluded that estrogen reduces heart disease in postmenopausal women by as much as 50 per cent. Some researchers believe that estrogen helps break down LDL-cholesterol, the "bad" fatty substance that can clog the heart's arteries, when estrogen declines, blood levels of LDL-cholesterol rise. "Heart disease used to be considered a man's disease, but it is the number 1 killer of women," says Lorenza Daniel, 37, a cardiologist at Toronto Hospital. "In a patient with heart disease, or at risk of heart disease, who is suitable for HRT, hormone therapy is a very good choice."

But few menopausal women really hurry into their doctor's office with concerns about their bones or hearts. The majority are seeking relief from acute symptoms of what is often referred to as "the change"—hot flashes, night sweats and vaginal dryness that can make sexual intercourse painful. HRT can alleviate all of these, and, according to Morris Gelfand, chief of obstetrics and gynecology at the Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, the quality of most women's lives would be improved by taking HRT after menopause. Gelfand says that 80 per cent of his own patients take the hormone for at least a year, up from 25 per-

cent just five years ago. "Once the short- and long-term benefits are explained to them, they have no trouble taking hormones and staying on them," he says. Gelfand compares the social implications of HRT to the revolution that accompanied the widespread use of the birth control pill in the 1960s. "For the first time," he says, "a large number of women will have 30 years of better health as far as menopause."

Ken Bloomfield, the president of a Montreal charitable foundation, was a pioneer when she began taking HRT in 1963 after she had a total hysterectomy. Now 68, Bloomfield is monitored regularly by her family doctor and a gynecologist, and she underwent an annual mammogram. Her sense of well-being, she says, has been enhanced by the therapy, and she is content to stay on it for the rest of her life. "I don't look my age and I don't feel my age," she says. "There is nothing so precious about aging naturally."

Not all women agree. Janine O'Leary Cobb, a Montreal socialist, publishes a newsletter about menopause that has subscribers in six countries. The Irish woman unknown about the effects of HRT,

One doctor compares the social implications of HRT to the revolution that accompanied the widespread use of the birth control pill



Cobb says to justify its long-term use for most women. "For instance, I have no family history of breast cancer," Cobb explains. "I'm 60, and that means my risk of getting breast cancer is one in 34. If I take HRT

for more than five years, it rises to one in 11—that's significant." Women whose menopausal symptoms are not severe, she says, should first consider other ways of improving their health, such as exercising more and reducing alcohol consumption. Some doctors agree with Cobb. According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, it remains possible that estrogen could actually help promote heart disease. In some cases, estrogen can raise blood pressure and lead to weight gain, two factors linked to heart disease.

For some women, the very idea of taking hormones to alter the natural course of aging is frightening. Ruth Gale, 57, a volunteer who works with menopausal women in Winnipeg, says that her own menopause was an inconvenience at times, but that she viewed it as a normal process that did not need "fixing." Says Gale: "I had worse hunches, and sometimes I felt I had lost my memory at the top of the stairs, but it did not ruin my way of life." Gale stays fit by taking walks near her Winnipeg home and eating carefully, but not "watching every mouthful." It is normal for women to be shaken and unsure to drop. "Aging is a rite of passage," she says, "and a scary or threatening thing." In the raging hormone debate, many Canadian women can only enjoy Gale's peace of mind.

PATRICIA CHESTNOLD

THE NEWS CAST



PATRICIA SHAW

JOE SCHLESINGER

PETER MANSBRIDGE

PAMELA WALLIN

DAVID HALTON

CBC
PRIME TIME
9 PM **NEWS**



Faces in the crowd

Washington's elite brave cold to toast Yousuf Karsh and a new ambassador

For Raymond Charbonneau, heading his first major reception as Canada's new ambassador to the United States, and for guest of honor **Yousuf Karsh**, the weather could have been kinder. Sleet and cold rain, following snow and hail, alienated the streets outside the Canadian Embassy last Thursday night. Yet in spite of Washington's notorious inability to cope with even a spare winter, 250 guests turned up at Arthur Finkelsch's momentous reception to celebrate the renowned Ottawa-based photographer. And although several special guests failed to make good on their RSVPs for the 60-minute dinner following the reception, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice **William Rehnquist** and model celebrity **Daniel Brinkley** were among those who headed into the Ambassador's Dining Room, along with **James Blanchard**, Washington's new ambassador to Ottawa.

There was plenty of ribbon cutting throughout the evening, but the main focus was on the 60 portraits by Karsh, including two new studies of U.S. President Bill Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. The two hang side-by-side in the embassy gallery, not far from Karsh's soaring Winston Churchill (1962). The seated President peers—with a hint of anxiety—from a dark background, presidential seals decorating his tie and a bronze statue of Augustus Riedel's *The Thinker* behind him left visible. The First Lady, dressed in white, stands in customary company—"a distinct, serene personality," according to Karsh. He photographed the Clintons in a gift from one of their friends to mark the 25th anniversary of the President's graduation from Washington's Georgetown University. And the portraits follow in Karsh's tradition: all 12 U.S. presidents since Herbert Hoover have sat for the American-born photographer. His portfolio also includes a series of Canadian prime ministers, beginning with Sir Robert Borden. As for the ambassador's wife, Jane Charbonneau, sat for Karsh before he became prime minister—and Karsh hopes to photograph her again soon.

The exhibition, which overflows the gallery into the expansive Can-

adian Room, is catalogued and largely arranged democratically as an album before inception—beginning with *Samuel Johnson* (1964) and closing with *W.G. Sebald* (1994). Almost halfway along is a carefully bracketed profile of Karsh's wife, *Estrellita*. She second late changed in the 30 years since her portrait was made, accompanying her husband, 85, to the reception line, prompting him quipily when something slipped his memory.

The show was assembled by the National Archives of Canada, where the original studio along with some 350,000 other Karsh photographs, negatives and documents. But according to staffers, the museum's list and so he less to reveal such an exhibition. Usually Kodak offered to pick up the tab—between \$30,000 and \$40,000—according to Embassy staffers, but Karsh was uncomfortable about linking his name closer

to a film company. To the rescue came *Peter Munk* and his Toronto-based American Barrock Resources Corp., of which he is CEO and chairman—grows rich on a Nevada goldmine. Munk was absent from the opening, but his partner, American Barrock president **Robert Smith**, co-hosted with Charbonneau. According to Smith, Karsh believes that every personality has a secret, one that may be revealed in a graphic portrait. With a nod to guest **Katherine Graham**, an owner and former publisher of *The Washington Post*, Smith quipped, "Karsh has revealed more secrets than *Who's Who* and *Fortune* ever did." On that very note, the VHS record is drawn, leaving the rest to candid the facts of history.

CAROL BULLMAN in Washington



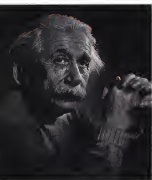
Portrait of Hillary Rodham Clinton (far left); Graham greeting the Karshes (left); Raymond Charbonneau with Rehnquist (right); a hint of anxiety countered by a "distinct, serene personality"





Clockwise, from above, Pablo Picasso, 1954; Stephen Leacock, 1941; Jacqueline Kennedy, 1967; Albert Einstein, 1948; an alphabetic sequence, from Konrad Adenauer to M. G. Wells

'Karsh has revealed more secrets than Woodward and Bernstein ever did'



FILMS

With the naked eye

MAKED

Directed by Mike Leigh

As the end of the millennium draws near, it would be hard to find a darker, more corrosive view of the human condition—and its prospects—than British director Mike Leigh's new movie, *Naked*. In previous films, notably *High Hopes* (1988) and *Life Is Sweet* (1990), Leigh has portrayed quirky vignettes on the great working-class realism that has long been a staple of British cinema. But *Naked* is much heavier. Like *Shame* (1994), Robert Altman's fragmentary, harsh satire about America crumbling in the 1930s, *Naked* is a movie on the brink of apocalypse.

Leigh chooses his protagonist through a stark character as a means of producing eloquent images: a retired Johnny. Played with electric energy and wit by David Thewlis, Johnny is a gutter poet who takes a brief respite after leaving his Manchester home, he goes to London to look up an ex-girlfriend (Lesley Sharp). He reveals her like dirt, has rough sex with her selfishly masochistic friend (Gemma Carleton), then drops both of them to spend a dark night at the local mansion.

London's elite arrive. Johnny explains again who will last in his fevered, half-sleeping—grotesque rants that include allusions to Nazism and the Old Testament. Hester's *Odyssey* and the rest of her code behind her calls "the mark of the beast." Johnny is a man possessed by attitude, a sunny confidant who has lost his patience with the world. At last, he is a despotic, a racist who takes control, plotting to destroy women. But, in fact, he deserves the whole human race. And his casual misogyny, burning like an oil in the water-bell, is mesmerizing. Tragic, funny and deeply disturbing, *Naked* is a civilization here it is shocking to watch, yet inevitable.

LA FLORIDA

Directed by Guy Nishida

The Quebecois may estimate dozens of its representatives, but in the dead of winter many dream of escape—typically to Florida, the promised land of American vulgarity. In *La*



Three movies offer visions of love, money and the abyss

Gérard (left), Leposeder, Arnold force

Florida, a bourgeois, surreal comedy from Quebec, a retired bus driver named Leo Leposeder (Gérard Gaudy) packs up his family and heads south, hoping to secure a permanent place in the sun. Leo has such his life savings into a ramshackle motel on Florida's Hollywood Beach. He finds the place up and attracts a clientele, but soon learns that paradise has its pitfalls. A variety of entrepreneurs try to murder him out of business, including a fellow Quebecois motel owner and a young American developer who works for his cowardly mother (Margot Kidder).

Co-written by Seattle's Colette and Pierre Serrano, *La Florida* offers a package: beer of comic stereotypes. Leo's suspect daughter, Corinne (Marie-Josée Croze), dreams of winning the local Miss Sout'ouest Contest, while two Montreal gossips compete for her attention. Meanwhile, Leo's wife, Gertrude (Gisèle Lévesque), carries a torch for a sexy but lecherous creditor named René Lefebvre (Michael Seresin).

The comedy is broad farce. But the castigation of Quebecois cliché and American crassness strikes a resonant chord. And behind the solo comedy, there is some very commentary. "If it hadn't been for an accident of history," says Leo's grandfather, "all of North America would be French-speaking—now, look at us, corner de Louis in Québec."

La Florida was the top-grossing Canadian movie of 1993, earning \$1.6 million even before a spread in English Canada last week. Indeed, it is moving with subtitles. It is not great art. But on occasion comedy, it is entertaining and original, demonstrating the vitality of a culture that can laugh at its mere British denizens without feeling diminished.

BLINK

Directed by Michael Apted

It is a conventional mystery-drama with a novel premise. In *Blink*, Madeline Stone stars in Emma, a blind violinist who organizes her night after a cerebral transplant. One night she catches a glimpse of a killer who has murdered a neighbor in her apartment building. But because surgery has left Emma with a disorder called "retroactive vision," the image does not register until a day later, and even then it is dimmed. When Emma takes her story to the detective investigating the murder (John Cusack), he just humiliates her. That marks the beginning of an elaborate romance, which includes a slow-burn romance in the detective becomes convinced that Emma holds the key to the case.

As a father, *Blink* has all the formula in its genre: a woman in jeopardy, a mystery killer who stalks her and a protective cop. But the haunting game surrounding the killer's identity, which consumes the latter half of the plot, has a base. The movie's real intrigue lies in the volatile chemistry between Quinn and Stone. Quinn is full of twinkle, mischievous charm, while Stone leads a brittle, cerebral edge to a strong female role. British Director Michael Apted, meanwhile, answers himself with witty centers tricks to sustain Stone's warped vision. For Apted, *Blink* is a change of pace. He made his name with a series of documentaries (7 Up, 28 Up) about the British class system. And his dramatic features—Brian Cox's *My Darling Clementine* (1982) to *Thelma & Louise* (1991)—have all centered some social-political vision. With *Blink*, he has finally made it: a movie that offers no more than itself.

KEVIN D. JOHNSON

Take my laundry...please!

She has been through the major and more out-lauging in her first two one-woman shows. My *Daytime's Best* and *There's Gonna Be Laundry* (1987) and *Laundry II*... The *Q&A Continues* (1988). Sandra Shamas somehow spun comedy from a childhood derelict by parental abuse. From her father's funeral in the mid 1980s because a scare at black humor in the second show, she described her ditzily cheating which it's his intensely patterned ways to bury him. The second offering, *Laundry II*... *Rolling Ball Ball*, is less raw, but the 35-year-old comic still jokes about her lingering insecurities and resentments, claiming that she and her siblings were born just so they could "witness the mayhem" between her parents. Gail Singer, who featured Shamas in her 1985 documentary, *Phonographs*, suggests that the comedian is funny precisely because she puts so much heart and soul into her material. "It's as if Sandra has connected a home-made guitar that makes people laugh, and she is still a bit surprised by it," says Singer. "There's a sense that she's doing

presented and sold tickets to the event while Shamas took a precedent at the rooftop With Headline, Shamas is the sole creator. But she avoids dwelling on the pressure. "It's a little like not wanting to look directly into the sun" she says about the risk. "I know it's there. I can feel the heat but, no, I can't look right at it." So far it seems that Shamas need not worry. *Rolling Ball Ball* sold out in Regent and London. And a week before its Toronto opening, about 12,000 tickets had been sold—or 75 per cent of the seats available for the 17 originally scheduled performances (the run is to be doubled in eight series).

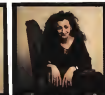
Rolling Ball Ball takes up the continuing signs of Sandra and boyfriend Frank as they undergo the strange rituals required of betrothed couples. The real life Sandra Shamas and Frank Meschulam met in 1980. *Rolling Ball Ball* includes all the milestones along the bride path: the Ring, the Shower, the Dress, the Ceremony. And, as always, Shamas subtly makes non-trivial turns, drawing into her protagonists with little life's additions—unfolding the evidence considerations that go into the design of men's underwear.

A good part of Shamas's appeal derives from her physical expressive-

napped up her workaholic with the Second City comedy troupe. She was taken in by Second City and stayed with the company, as well as appearing with such improvisational groups as Theatreworks. In 1984, she became a pop-over with *Peggy Short*, the Jim Henson Co. television series. There, she met Meschulam—a pop-over, and their romance would eventually form the thread that links the three *Laundry* shows. Meschulam, Shamas went into therapy, which she felt forced would blunt the edge of her humor. "I thought the gods would take my gift away from me," she said.

Despite the highly personal nature of her material, Shamas stresses that she does not use her shows as a form of psychic healing. Nor does she troupe on Meschulam's privacy: she sets his permission before-hand to use stories that involve him in the show. "Besides, I'd have any wedding ceremony at embracing about him," she declares. "I really like Frank, as well as the love thing. He's the funniest person I know. After him comes Grace, my three-year-old godchild."

Asked if she has considered having a baby of her own, she dead-pans. "I don't need material that badly." Then, she confesses to us



**Comedian
Sandra Shamas
puts domestic
life through
the spin cycle**



ing, "Isn't it amazing that we're all here laughing our heads off, when it could have been hellish?" It's infectious."

Shamas's reputation as a heavily confessional, outrageously irreverent performer also seems to be spreading. The Toronto-based comedian was once reviewed and a devoted following with the first two *Laundry* shows. She took back weeks in several Canadian cities and performed the first one of the Old Vic Theatre in London last year, prompting the influential weekly *Time Out* to call her "a rare phenomenon." Using only a chair and a glass of water as props, Shamas delivered monologues that sent us everywhere from dating dilemmas in TV commercials for soap, to lawyers with the sales were poignant reminiscences of her childhood and her painful divorce search for the right man.

Now, Shamas is touring *Rolling Ball Ball*, the third act, she insists, last installment of the series. The comedy which premiered at Regent's Gate Theatre on Jan 4 and then played for 11 days in London. Get it, opens at Toronto's 1,900-seat Winter Garden Theatre on Feb 3. "The shows are aimed therapeutically," Shamas told *Melrose*. "The first was *Looking for Love*, the second *Rolling Ball Ball* and now, *Rolling Ball Ball*. When together they really chronic someone's emotional development. And now, I've grown up."

As adults someone who feels that she has finally attained maturity, Shamas is now taking total responsibility for her shows. The fiercely independent performer has always written, directed, performed and produced her own work. "I have no agents, no making of, no business, no director," she says emphatically. But for the past, she would leave up with a well-established theatre the house

ness. Owner of a spaghetti-like spine, a mobile face and eyebrows that seem to march impossible situations, Shamas expects audience reactions with comic, ironic energy. And if some of her topics in *Rolling Ball Ball* are too raw—intimate family showers, with their papery toilet and Jell-O-molded desserts, crude parody women re-litigates—either parts of the show are inspired. In one segment, Shamas describes the Faye God mother she longed for as an adolescent American who could point out the jellies on the rocky road to North American womanhood. Wearing a grey suit and black pumps, her red hair piled up and with a delicate hint of gym on her forehead, the Faye Godmother dispenses practical advice about her shyness, jitters and insecurities: a cigarette smoking. Shamas explains that the character put came to her out of the blue. "Someone slugged the cassette into my hand," she said in an interview. "I just sit back and wait to see what she comes out with. I love her. She's the spiritual voice I desperately needed in her back then."

"Back then" refers to the years Shamas spent growing up in Solihull, Oak, the eldest of three children born to a father of Syrian extraction, who worked for IBM, and a Lebanese immigrant mother. Her parents' marriage was arranged and—according to the comedian—day doubled each other intensely, taking their subconscious out on Sandra and her younger brother and sister. Her mother finally left when Shamas was 16, and the two have not seen each other since. "I was physically struck of my childhood," Shamas said. "I left home at 17. And then, I spent the rest of my life trying to undo the damage. End of story."

After coming to Toronto in 1980, Shamas, a Grade 12 dropout, had a series of odd jobs, including cleaning lady, bartender and secretary. "But I always knew I was funny," she says, and Shamas eventually

became, not knowing if she could simultaneously be a good mother and a successful performer who spends a lot of time on the road. "I have the best job on the planet right now," she adds. "I get paid to make people laugh."

Shamas would like to make even more people laugh. Not so far, she has avoided the obvious medium for getting to a broader audience, television—despite offers from both sides of the border. (The only exception has been a 1989 appearance on CBC TV's *Autumn* *Clairmont* *French*, which won her a Gemini for best comedy performer.) "I'm not going to do TV," she insists, as if she has agreed to spend many hours. "I'm a neurotic person. Ultimately, TV is not about TV, but it's performance is a genuine, audience experience as real time." Shamas rebuffs the direct contact that the stage affords her. "I can't bear three cameras between me and the audience," she says.

Clearly the recognition that Shamas finds in laughter is more powerful if she can share it with a roomful of people. And much of the individual's pleasure comes from laughing with the comedian at the things and events of everyday life. At one performance two weeks ago in London, a middle-aged man hurried to a reporter with a request. Modify himself as a Kerner: Solihull resident, he scribbled a note on the back of his business card and asked that it be given to Shamas. "Oh no, probably none give I sleep with 10 years ago." Shamas said with mock indignation when presented with the card. But then, she purred and read it. "A warty hand is better than medicine. Thanks." She was touched, and said to Sandra Shamas's home, it seemed, had worked again.

DAVID THURMAN in London Ont.

Shamas: a good part of her appeal derives from her physical expressiveness

A stage show taps nostalgia from a vintage TV sitcom

It sounds too weird to be true: that at a time when Hollywood is releasing such classics as *The Addams Family*, *The Beverly Hills Cop* and even *The Flashback*, nostalgia for 1960s and 1970s TV has become a growth industry. "People are feeling threatened about losing their jobs, threatened by family breakups, threatened by street crime,"

which originally aired from 1944 to 1967—became staples for an entire generation of viewers. Schwartz got his start writing radio jokes for Bob Hope in 1939 and worked with Roy

To those who did not grow up with the *Standys*, the addition displayed by some fans may seem bizarre. But Robert Thompson, an associate professor of television at Syracuse University in New York, has actually taught a course on Schenck's actant. And he says there "is a lot to be gained" from that connection more so with *Generation Xers* than *The Standy* Bunch. "Not only do they know the theme song and basic story lines, but they can quote verbatim lines of dialogue," he says. Through the show's ubiquitous reruns, Thompson adds, many people—some not even old enough to remember the show—have discovered common ground in the well-battered characters and repeated lines.

Not to mention its underlying sexual tension. "There was a certain degree of erotic fantasy that I don't think most people noticed."



The *brady* function: *camp* value is bell-bottomed characters and *camp* slot two.

when they were watching it as kids," Thompson says. "Think about it. You've got three young people of one sex living in a house and suddenly three perfect opposite-sex matches move in—and they all share a bathroom."

That subject is not, I am sure, anywhere as

the current theatrical production who, while true to the TV show's signed dialogue, screen taste is cartoonish, over-the-top quality. Transported to the stage, the Brady phenomenon more takes on a whole new meaning. "It's almost Bertie," says Thompson. "It changes

But for most people it is just plain fun. "Two people want to laugh at something silly," says Turturro cast member Elizabeth Harper, who plays Candy, the youngest daughter. "It's fun to be in *The Brady Bunch* right now." The stage show celebrates a sense of shared guilt in an audience that has spent so many years watching camp TV—and secretly enjoying it.

A few of the actors are top-draw caricatures of their TV forebears, especially *Alma* Shalek in *Coral*, the room with the painted-on smile and Lindsay Lohan as *Alice*, the perpetually cheerful housekeeper. But before meeting the 23-minute *Birdy* episode, the audience was first hit through 28 painful minutes of TV-as-apocalypse. Some dulled expressions may find it annoying. For the most part, however, the humor seems forced. Back to back *Birdy* scenarios would be much better.

During the first episode (the producers intend to change scripts during the indefinite Toronto run), Alice is channel-hopping. "Maybe there's a rerun of a serial I haven't seen yet," she sighs. Her remark serves as a comment not only on the Bradys' endless arc narrations, but also on popular culture's obsession with rewatching itself. Stay tuned.

SCOTT STEELE



For more technological innovations, visit www.FST.com. **FST® Super-FLARE** Bright Large Lenslets delivers nearest you, call 1-800-645-5022 (U.S.). **Alberis** Invis Shadow Mask, **Cyanide KFX** Sound Spectrum Speaker System, **Dischformy** 1-400-265-3333 (Merriam, Ohio) 1-800-395-3031, **Digital Sound Processing** (Columbia, Alaska) 266-5555.

In Touch with Tomorrow

TOSHIBA

Attention: Teachers

Maclean's In-Class Program

*I recommend this highly,
great learning and
teaching methods.*

—Lyn De Luca
Book Mountain Catalogue

You know that good teaching material
is always easy to find. The fact is,
students eager to read Maclean's
and that makes it a valuable teaching
tool for you. A subscription to Maclean's
In-Class Program gives you

Lesson Weekly Rate - Guaranteed!
Maclean's every week for just 50¢ a
student copy*

- ✓ **FREE** Teacher's Copy for you
- ✓ **FREE** Weekly Teacher's Guide
(written by teachers, includes
activities and lesson plans)
- ✓ **FREE** Monthly Index
- ✓ **FREE** Current Guide for each
month in your classroom. Full of
great advice plus answers for the
kids.

For an orange school
for more information,
call toll-free 1-800-
367-7666 or
416-596-2510

FAX:
416-
596-2510

*Minimum order
of 12 copies
for 12 weeks



YES! Book us more information about
Maclean's In-Class Program

Name _____
School _____
Address _____
City _____
Prov _____
Postal Code _____
School Name _____
Subject/grade _____
Circulate request _____
Clip in Multi-Maclean's In-Class Program,
777 Bay Street, 10th Floor, Toronto, ON M5W 1A7

BOOKS

Apoet for the ages

REACHING FOR THE HEAVENLY SEA
By Al Purdy
(Shearwater, 266 pages, \$26.95)

A hundred years from now, one of
the few Canadian poets whose
work will still be read is Al Purdy.
A beautiful of his best poems,
from books including *The Central Men*
(1962) and *Phragmites* (2004), already
have the feel of classics; they are concisely
powerful meditations on
life, landscape and history.
Purdy has published a lot of
lesser work, too, poems that
seem more like comfortable,
familiar gestures than poems
into new territory. Both forms
of the writer are on display in
his new autobiography, *Reaching
for the Heavenly Sea* (Shearwater).
Purdy, 75, has produced a book
that alternately catches fire
with the discoverer and in-
sights—and upturns through
patches of awkward diction
and indifferent attention. The
whole work is not all
performance in vir-
tue of Purdy, right
down to his ex-
planation for his
unconcerned: "I am
both brazen and
shamelessly self-
centered," he writes. "I
will as anywhere
as between the last
people."

Where Purdy calls
himself "brazen,"
he means at least
partly as his clerk.
He is really referring to the
stronghold of childhood nihilism
that allows him to see the
world aright: "Some part of us
self remains a child," he con-
tinues, and it seems true. But
in his occasional detentions with language
and in his ability to confront experience
from old angles, there is something of a
young child's untroubled candor.
Like so many poets, Purdy lost a parent
early in his life. He was two when his
father, Fred, a Toronto lawyer, farmer and
businessman, died of cancer in 1920. Yet
his mother, Eleanor, managed to give Purdy
a happy childhood. He was a poor student
but a great copier of life along the

Trent River, where he swam, fished and—
perhaps most important—daydreamed.
And if he lacked a father, he had a father-sub-
stitute in his rugged grandfather, Roddy
Purdy, a former lumberjack and back-
woods writer who filled his grandson's
head with the tale of the northern bush.
Purdy seems nervously well of his child-
hood. Like the English poet William
Wordsworth, he often felt a stranger to life,
as if he had come from some other world.



**Al Purdy looks
back on his
restless youth
and evolution
as a poet in a
candid memoir**

Purdy 'loses part of me still remains a child'

As a teenager he was big for his age and
terrified of girls. He was consoled by set-
ting poems in the manly style of his law-
yerly hero of the moment, Canadian Bill
Canter. When he dropped out of high
school, he decided to seek adventure by
riding the freight trains to the West Coast.
In Northern Ontario he was arrested and
sent for breaking the seal on a boxer. He
escaped, then wandered lost in the bush
for two days. In his terror, he felt that his

mind had split, producing an inner pres-
ence that he calls "the Other," a shadowy
yet powerful figure who seemed to watch
over him.

That railway episode—no properly
looked-on end of Purdy's boyhood
and a new initiation into a life that, for
decades, would be marked by struggle
and failure. Purdy is one of those rare peo-
ple who was not able to recover his girl-
hood in life. Through his 30s and 40s he
would come to feel, he now admits, was
a life whose center in the air (and he
was lost out of contact by high blood
pressure) was characterized mainly by
penitence and remorse. Later, settling
in Belleville, Ont., with his housewife
wife, he worked at a series of one-
job jobs. A bad company that he can with-
his father-in-law went bankrupt.
And although his marriage sur-
vived to this day, Purdy admits
that he has been a poor father to
their only son, James.

Purdy and his family reached
their low point in the late 1950s
when they were so poor that they
were reduced to one point to
catch a road-killed rabbit. Yet
through those same years, when
the family was living in the cal-
culated house that they were build-
ing in Eastern Ontario's Prince
Edward County, Purdy was suc-
cessfully transforming himself into a
first-rate poet. Disappointingly,
Reaching for the Heavenly Sea says
for too long about how he accom-
plished this. He took The Gar-
den of Eatin' was the 1965 Governor
General's Award. At 47, an age
by which many poets are banned
out or dead, Purdy was just get-
ting started.

That award, it seems, turned his
life around. For the first time, he
began to expect success rather
than depression and failure. And
he clearly copied a poet's col-
or to the margins, the great-mis-
taken and the literary
world. His biography reflects
the change and becomes a literary
tour of the second half of his life. It
brings with good poetry and pos-
sible stories a lot of glowing light
with Margaret Atwood, a brush
with an arrogant young lawyer named
Peter Trudie.

But the real impact of *Reaching for the
Heavenly Sea* lies in its first half, especially
the description of his long years of obscu-
rity. In one of his most moving poems,
Purdy describes the area north of
Belleville as "the country of our delirium." It
is evident from his autobiography that he
knows, intimately and triumphantly,
where he speaks.

JOHN DEMOSKE

Waitlisted.

Don't you ever get tired of waiting - of standing in line at the bank,
of waiting for an overdue bus or train? Doesn't it seem sometimes, that
you've spent your life anticipating the perfect job, the perfect mate, the
perfect holiday? Waiting is frustrating at best - annoying in its worst
incarnation. Think then, how it must feel to be a child in the developing
world. Children like the little boy on the left are always waiting - waiting
for a chance. Poverty denies them the most basic of rights - education, clean

water, medical care. A child could wait a lifetime
before even one of these needs was met. But you
could put an end to the waiting - simply by
sponsoring one child through Plan International.

Our programs are structured to help
the child, his family and the com-
munity in which he lives. We help
families become self-sufficient, we
provide educational opportunities
for children, we empower com-
munities to take charge of their fu-
ture. But we can't do it alone. With-
out your help, we too are waiting.



**Please, call
or write
today.**



**PLAN
INTERNATIONAL
CANADA**

Formerly Foster Parents Plan

65 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3B6

- ☐ Yes, I want to sponsor a child, ☐ where the need is greatest,
or Age _____ Gender _____
☐ I'm interested, but want details
☐ I can't be a sponsor, but would like to contribute \$ _____

Name _____ Tel (H) _____

Address _____ Tel (H) _____

City _____ Prov _____ Code _____

We work in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean & Latin America. Our 1994-1995-96-97
All donations eligible for tax credits

- ☐ English-speaking
☐ French-speaking
MAIL TO: 007794

Payment enclosed ☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$1000

or by cheque ☐ VISA

Name _____

Signature _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov _____ Code _____

We work in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean & Latin America. Our 1994-1995-96-97
All donations eligible for tax credits

TOLL-FREE 1-800-268-7174 ANYTIME



Pepsi goes to the head of the class

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There are always positive solutions to the ills of life. People and organizations tend to give up too easily. Imaginarians in the solution: Set down and think things through—and—surely—the problem will be solved.

Our current example, an inspiration to the nation, is the Toronto Board of Education. Staggered for funds, so are all boards of education across this great land, the brilliant minds who rule it have devised an ingenious remedy to their pecuniary shortcomings.

This is so clever as to defy description. To solve as problems of the 21st century, the Toronto Board of Education has signed a contract with the devil, the devil going by the name of the Pepsi Cola products, masters of things that make your teeth rot.

In return for bucks, those concerned people responsible for the education of Toronto youngsters have given Pepsi-Cola the monopoly rights to distribute its junk drink in all of the board's schools.

This is innovative thinking. The state of the future. If only other more backward boards of education throughout the nation could be so pioneering in their thinking, we would have shooed all those deficits that cause single taxpayers to toss on their pillows at night.

Pioneering, as we know, is the trendy word, taking among modern politicians. So trendy in fact, that Brian Mulroney presented Canada and sold it to the United States. We digress.) Why should this we knock school as the state's monopoly for the junk, who install soft drink machines in the principal's office and order the underlings to follow?

The Toronto Board of Education, we understand, is looking hungrily at the backdoors of the pockets worn by its Grade 11 basketball players. Speedy Muller is understood to have made a bet. Squared Pounder Barker, it is understood, has made a better offer. Punks we let pass is as the saying, but is considering the girl's grass hockey team instead.

These are smart people. If they want to let Pepsi in the school corridors, there is no rea-



son why the cafeteria cannot be rented out to Big Ragers and Winery's, the greys in the back and the teacher's coffee room to Foster's Choice. It is a close, to be fair, that the pious old teachers should be given the junk stop of their choice that they can refuse and can get regulars there.

Followers of British soccer, the culture that Lord Stanley Manly and Bobby Charlton couldn't make the 1994 World Cup because it couldn't even beat Norway, know what has led to this game. The steel lads of Tottenham Hotspur now advertise dog food on their jerseys. Arsenal now lionizes the lugs of some toilet paper brand. Sheffield Wednesday now advertises the events of its deerskin deerskin. Serious students of the game can't take a seriously any more.

These are professionals, dedicated to making a serious profit—even the micro-managers of the Stager Band don't carry advertis-

ing for deerskin and can walk to the backs of their shoulder pads. But it is trivial, granted, for a body dedicated to education to sell its soul—hell, their. Punks—for a few measly bucks.

The gestures of prostitution, ranging all the way from Maggie Thatcher to Hillary, recently ended up in Texas where they received prison, finding a way to make a buck out of keeping the pups in the hole.

This leads, inevitably, to the revelation that you can make money out of anything that is a captive audience. What better than a grand, open, unadorned generation that finds the devil in the TV generation.

The Toronto Board of Education is selling itself short. One should not stop short at Pepsi machines at the school hall. Here we not considered the vast expanse of advertising space on the French horn in the school band? Tampare, Prince Charles's favorite brand? The tuba itself, with its area for advertising, could support at least three school board members.

Surely the mouth teacher, with his mouth, sweetest, could donate his chest space for an ad for Domino pizza. A well-endowed music instructor, quite obviously would be worth a few hours of her blouse more engaged with a commercial for Crave-Vue Heart.

Ontario, being the leader of the band, always leads the pack. Toronto, master of it all, is in the forefront of everything. If the Toronto Board of Education finds a Pepsi monopoly in the way to intellectual education, we all must follow.

School trustees, desperate for the future of their schools, must be intrigued by the offer of their volleyball team being advertised as the stars of the Jacques Cartier scale-the-ice man searching in the Gurbekian for the secrets to John Turner's charisma.

It essentially gets back to the basics. Those in authority—meaning those who know the facts—know that drinking junk out your teeth and smoking pack stuff leads to cancer and death.

The people who run the Toronto education system have decided that their students are marketable qualities. They have decided that the kids sitting before them are worth money. Corporations—who have lost at backs—will pay lots of bucks if compliant and more school trustees will be done with their legs open.

The prostitution syndrome is gone. The profit-driven factor is in place. The kids' money is school board trustees who think the way to economic salvation is to let one tenth-of-the-century monopoly over teacher



Why is it that you can safely carry your credit card around for years, yet be assured of losing it the very first day of your European holiday?

Visa Emergency Assistance

Gold Visa® 24-hour worldwide Emergency Assistance ensures that your lost Gold Visa card is replaced, usually by the next day. You can even arrange for emergency cash.* For many more good reasons why you should carry a Gold Visa card, visit a Visa financial and stations. We're easy to find.



is the only card you need™

Visa

only

The Bank of America is a Visa Cardholder. Visa Cardholders receive special benefits. See your Visa Cardholder for details.



**Delivery
Information
By Phone.
By Fax. Canada and the U.S.
Package By Package.
Your Customers Deserve This.**

Complete, accurate delivery
information. For every package.
Fast. Consignee
names in
seconds, Proofs
of Delivery in
two hours by fax.



Tracing en route
and confirmation of
delivery, in Canada
or the U.S.



If a customer calls with
a question, call our customer
service department. Free.

Get the answer.
Get the proof.
Your customers deserve this.

For more information, call
1-800-762-3725.



We take care of business ... to business.
A Roadway Service Company